THE WAR IN PICTURES

FEB 2 ND 1918

Les lie's

Illustrated W Newspaper

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Toot! Toot! Toot! All aboard for the Land of Laughter! The train is pulling out. Don't get left behind. Jump on and take your seat in the Pullman. Here is your ticket for a three months' trip.

corner of this page and mail it now while the mailing's good.

Library 20, 1918

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The Cross Over the Crescent

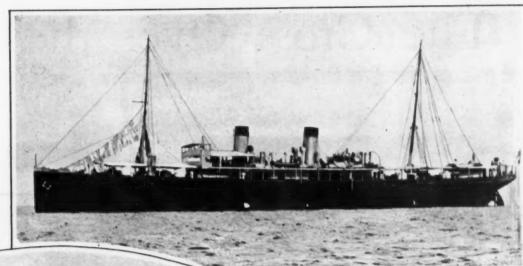


Since the Middle Ages the Holy Land has been the goal of Christian rulers and Christian armies, but through all the years a sardonic fate has kept the sepulchre of Christianity's founder in the hands of the infidel Turk. On December tenth, 1917, the British troops marched into the city and it was announced that this victory in Palestine was Briton's gift to the Jews. The project of a Jewish republic in land that

eradled the race has been met with gratitude and enthusiasm by many of the faith, but others, fearing that nationalization would only foreshadow a fate like Belgium's, seout the idea. Whatever the practical results may be, it is a heartening thought to the Allies to have their own standard-bearers carry the Christian banner into the sacred city. This map is drawn in perspective in one hundred miles squares.

The Supercargo of a German Raider

Exclusive photographs for Leslie's by Guam Photo Supply Co.



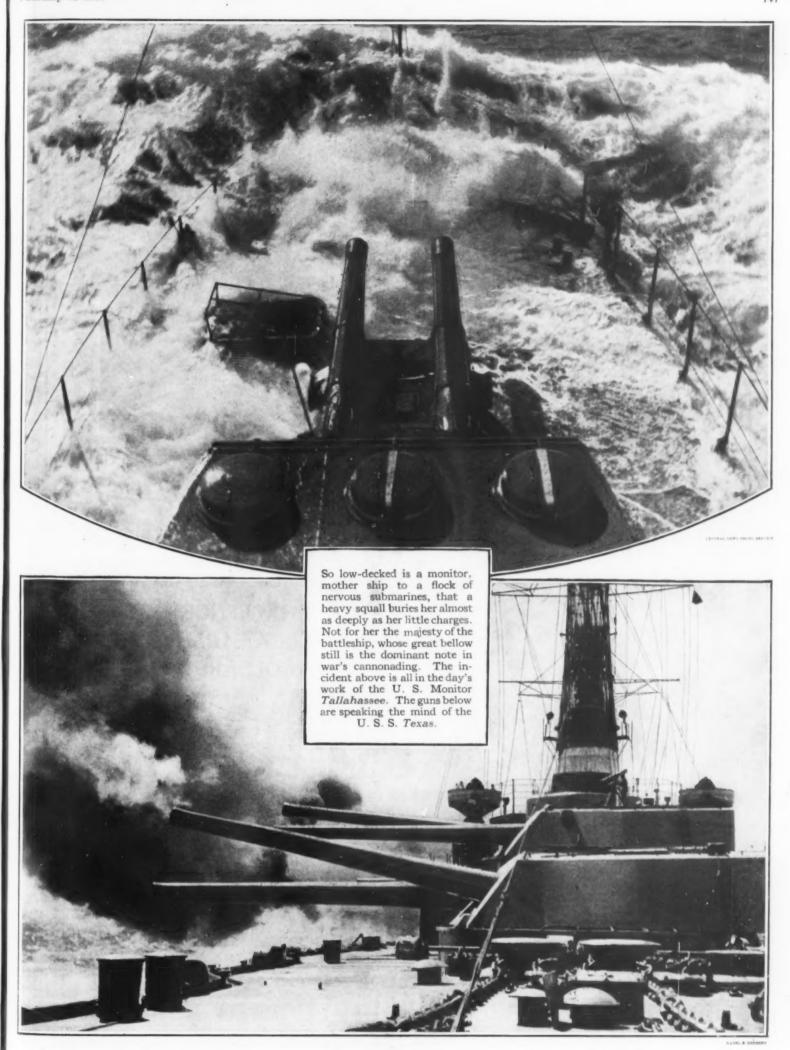


When the United States declared war on Germany, Lieutenant Owen Bartlett boarded His Majesty's Ship Cormoran, a Russian boat seized by the Germans and interned in the island of Guam, and demanded unconditional surrender of ship and personnel. This was refused and the German commander was notified that his ship would be treated as an enemy vessel. But she was never enpured—one minute after the American officer left the Cormoran an explosion wrecked the raider. The crew and supercargo, except two who were killed and ten who disappeared, escaped to shore where they were made prisoners. Among the first to reach the shore were these natives of New Guinea, who had been unwilling passengers on board the raider since it slipped out of Eastern waters pursued by Japanese patrols.



When the German prisoners were removed to the United States the black men were left in Guam, where they seemed very much at home. On the fourth of July they caught the spirit of the holiday and joined enthusiastically in the field day sports.

The upper photograph is a remarkable picture showing the contestants in their national pastime of javelin-throwing, and the view below shows the result of their efforts. To observers the accuracy of their work was little short of miraculous.



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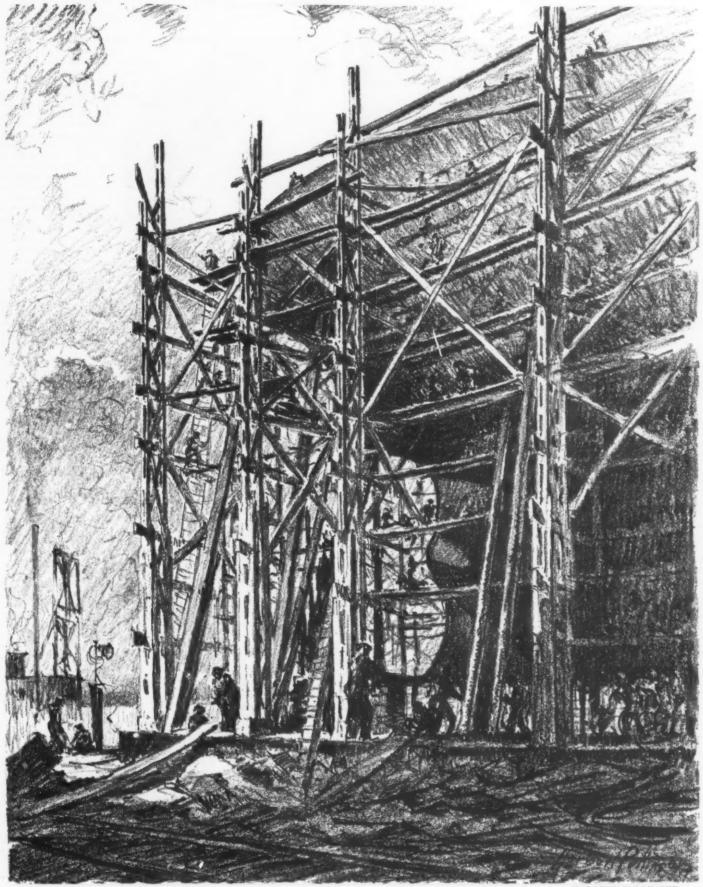
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OU POND



Ships, Ships and More Ships



"Ships, ships, ships and more ships" is the Allies' cry to America. The boys in the trenches can break the German line but they cannot hope to hold the breach unless that other line that stretches from "An American Port" across the Atlantic lanes to "a Port in France" remains unbroken. Every sinew of

American energy is being strained in the building of ships to carry help to the fighters over there. Mr. Pullinger's picture has caught the throbbing power of this industry that stands side by side with the training of armies and making of munitions and is to mean ultimate victory for America.

LESLIE'S

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CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor Stand by the Flag; In God we trust

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CXXVI SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1918 No. 3256

A War Cabinet Needed

By SENATOR HITCHCOCK (Democrat)

THE situation is an argument for reform in our Government. I predict that before much time elapses we will be compelled to lodge somewhere absolute power for co-ordination of branches of our Government that are now running wild. The various officials and branches are not working in harmony or co-ordinating. It is impossible for the President, with his manifold duties and enormous tasks, to have all the direction. What we need is a war cabinet, below the President and above the Cabinet. If we had had such a war cabinet the coal order never would have been issued.

Not Enough!

THE day has come when the head of the War Department of the United States must be a superman of action with an iron fighting heart.

Facing the final months of the most soulexhausting physical struggle the world has ever beheld, the country cries for a man of unbreakable strength and driving power to head its military activities.

In these hours of blood and iron when leadership must rest on those whom only God can stop, men of judicial, intellectual or political habits of thought should not be allowed to delay a situation that demands a man with whom nothing counts except results.

except results.

A man of supreme action in this physical emergency will get things done that MUST be done.

Newton D. Baker is a loyal, self-sacrificing, quick-thinking American lawyer, but he is not a dominant man of action, and by his outspoken pacificism and habits of mind he has passed judgment upon himself as one who lacks the fighting heart of iron.

He is a loyal patriot, but his every thought cries out against war. War is merely his official business and though he has given his best to it at last, his best is not enough to meet the emergency.

Paying the Price

HOW Germany must gloat over the coal panie in the United States, the culminating achievement of red tape! With the greatest coal mines in the world and the most extensive railway system of transportation, and the boasted efficiency of our labor, the people are suffering in their homes, and thousands of industries are being closed because of a lack of coal.

Yet coal is piled up on docks awaiting shipment and train after train loads are standing upon sidings in sight of the suffering people of our great cities. The coal miners are not at fault. The railroads are not to be blamed. Who is responsible for this widespread suffering in the depths of winter?

Not within memory has the nation been so suddenly precipitated into needless confusion and chaos arising from the inability of the Government to deal with a problem arising out of existing conditions. Mr. Garfield's order was made without

conferring with industrial leaders. It failed to be specific; it left everything in hopeless confusion. It seemed to imply that even industries that had coal could not remain open. Those that burned oil, and had an abundant supply were obliged to discharge their workers and close.

The attitude of both parties in the Senate was against the action of Mr. Garfield, as was expressed by a vote of 50 to 19, embracing 22 Democrats and 28 Republicans. The Senate's protest was expressed by some of the most vigorous leaders of the Democratic party, including Senator Hitchcock of Nebreska and Senator Reed of Missouri. The latter protested against the sudden closing of industries affecting 30,000,000 people, causing a loss of \$225,000,000 in wages, and a total loss of between \$1,500,000,000 and \$1,750,000,000.

Senators Vardaman of Mississippi and Pomerene of Ohio, both Democrats, declared that Mr. Garfield's order was a "calamity." Senator Knox of Pennsylvania said that "a million German soldiers turned loose in the United States could not work the havoc this fool order will create." Senator Sherman of Illinois said: "There never was a more flagrant lack of knowledge on the part of a Government official than Mr. Garfield's order displayed." Representative Madden of Illinois said: "If there ever was a time in the history of America when the factories should be open and speeding up this is the time." The force of this expression will be realized in view of the fact that we are on the eve of floating another Liberty Loan. What a damper on the people's enthusiasm at a time when it should be stirred to the highest pitch!

The finger is thus pointed at Fuel Administrator Garfield. His recent sudden and startling closing-down order is properly characterized as "the culminating act of a fuel administration which has heaped blunder on blunder from start to finish." Mr. Garfield's blunder began when he submitted to the dictation of Secretaries Baker and Daniels in fixing the price of bituminous coal at \$2 a ton, setting aside the agreement of the coal operators with Secretary Lane to mine at \$3 a ton.

Coal was in demand at \$5 a ton and the operators made a sacrifice which called for highest commendation of their patriotic service by Secretary Lane. Great Britain fixed a high price of coal to stimulate production. We fixed a low price and many mines, facing a deficit, had to close.

This was not the worst. The public was advised

This was not the worst. The public was advised from Washington not to hasten to buy, but to await lower prices. These never came. Seeking to rectify the blunder, the Government increased the price, when winter was drawing near. But the demand, so suddenly increased, could not be met. This was an error of the inexcusable kind, but it was preceded by a still greater blunder.

but it was preceded by a still greater blunder.

For years the railroads of the country have besought the Interstate Commerce Commission to give them fair play; to increase their rates so as to enable them to replenish their equipment and extend their terminals to meet the growing demands of a prosperous country. For years, the Interstate Commerce Commission refused these demands or met them so grudgingly that the railroads' credit was destroyed and they were on the verge of breaking down, in the very crisis of the war. Then the Government took them over.

The people of this country had fair warning of what would happen, but they would not listen. They are being taught by bitter experience a sad lesson, but it may be worth all that it has cost.

We Are Under War Conditions

I F your copy of Leslie's reaches you late, remember that the Postal facilities are overtaxed and the mails are often days late. Please do not be too quick to make complaint. We are printing and mailing the paper on time. We cannot speed up the mails. When your paper reaches you read it carefully and then put a stamp on it and hand it to your postman, who will start it to the boys "Over There," who are always eager for good reading.

Meanwhile, the country would breathe a sigh of relief if an able and experienced administrator of the Fuel Department were put at its head.

The Plain Truth

THINK! The army unprepared, coal unprovided, railroads congested, the high cost of living increased—who is at fault? Let the people think!

CAMPS! In remitting \$10 for two subscriptions to Leslie's to be sent to logging camp reading-rooms, the manager of a Pacific Coast lumber company writes to Leslie's: "I wish every honest workingman and business man could read your editorials. We need such clear thinking and plain speaking." The New Orleans Times-Picayune speaks of the eagerness and enthusiasm with which our soldiers hail the receipt of magazines. Leslie's, which has always been one of the most-thumbed magazines in public reading-rooms, has lost none of its popularity at the cantonments. Its war pictures and its up-to-minute articles on every phase of the war make a tremendous appeal to the men "over there," and to those at the training camps. May we suggest to our readers that after all the family have enjoyed the paper they affix a cent stamp and send it out to give more pleasure and information to our soldiers and sailors? Many subscribers are now taking two copies of Leslie's, one to be bound as a permanent record of the war, the other to be used in the family and then sent on to others. If you want to make a soldier an appreciated gift you could not do better than give him a year's subscription to Leslie's.

BUSINESS! The state is the normal unit for coperation between business men and the government. Indiana and New Jersey have already shown the way. New Jersey business men have organized a Manufacturers' Council as a part of the State Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Newark, having also a Bureau in Washington to keep the Newark office promptly informed of every immediate and prospective demand for materials by the Federal authorities. The plan works to the mutual advantage of the Government and the manufacturers. The individual manufacturer, who has gone to Washington to get business and help the Government, has many times returned without results and "sore" over his experience. The Washington Bureau, expert in dealing with Government officials, is qualified to bring the Government and the manufacturers together to their mutual advantage and through the Manufacturers' Council is able to suggest how non-essential plants may be converted into essential war service without dislocating business or throwing thousands out of employment. We agree with New Jersey business men that production in time of war must be stimulated, not curtailed, and that the way to do this is to allow profits sufficient to keep industries going at full blast, the Government then taking as much of the profits back again by excess profits taxation as it may find necessary.

SELFISH! With all its talk of brotherheed there is much of selfishness in Socialism. It enlists some brainy and forceful people who would achieve success under any conditions, but it appeals to many in the thriftless class who believe the government owes them a living. In an address at the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Otto H. Kahn, the eminent New York banker, warned the country against thousands coming to our free shores who, "brooding in the darkness of age-long oppression, have evolved a fantastic and distorted image of free government." Speaking in opposition to the bill to put the news-print paper business in the control of the Government, Senators Harding and Hitchcock, both newspaper publishers, had the independence and courage to denounce the proposition as socialistic. This was the attitude of many leading Senators, including Messrs. Smoot, Knox, King, Gallinger, Reed and Hardwick. If the paper mills are taken over, other industries will follow. It is a cause for serious reflection to find a member of the Federal Trade Commission, who is personally interested in the paper industry, looking after the Government's prosecution of the case. Nor is it reassuring to see newspapers advocating Government control of the paper industry. Do they realize the extent to which they, as molders of public opinion, are playing into the hands of the socialistic element? When Prof. Scott Nearing was dropped from the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania because of his socialistic teaching many newspapers rushed to his defense. His pacifist utterances since, and his denunciation of our entrance into the war, have opened the eyes of his defenders. So newspapers which are advocating the program of State Socialism will some day have their eyes opened to its dancers. The better solution is hearty co-operation between capital and labor.

Moving Home to the Camps

By HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

SOME army officers have been heard to say that they thought the Hostess Houses at the various

camps were mistakes. The men don't learn to be soldiers

"The men don't learn to be so there," they say.

That is perhaps the greatest reason for their existence, when or comes to think of it. For the human being is so constituted that he cannot continue to be keyed to one point steadily without breaking. At the Hostess House each man ceases for a moment to be part of a machine, and becomes an individual. Here hey take up the threads of that life from which the war has so rudely torn them; here they talk of the thousand topics that held them before they be-came soldiers in the making, men came soldiers in the making, mention names that are dear to them, chum together over a sandwich and a cup of coffee, write home, read the home letters, find a book or a magazine and stretch out lazily before the fire to read. They are refreshed, get a perspective on their new life, laugh over its incongruities, and tell jokes on themselves and others.

With surprising unanimity they admit liking a soldier's life. One after another will tell you he never felt so well in his life, and that the whole thing interests him.

But it is on Saturday afternoons and Sundays that the Hostess House reaches the zenith of its usefulness.

Then the women relatives of the soldiers come to the cantonment in thousands, seeking brothers, sons and husbands. Each Hostess House has different conditions to meet, according to the section of the country where the cantonment is located; that at Camp Upton is a sort of Tower of Babel on visiting days, for the great city has sent men of many nationalities to its rows on rows of barracks, and many of the women who pour out on the trains all day long speak any of half a dozen languages except English. Naturally they are bewildered, even frightened, understanding little of what has come to pass. Very often they don't know even how to ask for the man they have come to see, and have not the slightest idea what company he belongs to, or so much as the regiment to which he has been assigned. But the Hostess House, through its corps of women servers, makes light of such difficulties as these, and a hundred others. There is someone from the House to meet each train. No woman is left to as these, and a hundred others. There is someone from
the House to meet each train. No woman is left to
wander about the cantonment unguided, and when she
is not met by the soldier she has come to see, she is welcomed at the Hostess House and he is sent for. This
sounds simple. But to convey what it means to countless women visitors would take more words than could
be crowded into a fat book, let alone an article.

"Remember, we exist for the sake of the women."

"Remember, we exist for the sake of the women," said one of the Hostess workers of Camp Upton. "The men have found us out, and found that we mean home men have found us out, and found that we mean home to them; but the women would be pretty badly off without us. You can't think of all the snarls we have to intangle on visiting days. We have been assigned a couple of couriers on motorcycles, and they are on the go every moment, hunting the men for the women who have come to see them. Then, girls can feel comfortable here, waiting till their man has leave to meet them. without this house, they would have to walk about the cantonment, not only a cold and cheerless occupation but undesirable for other reasons. Here, when their soldier does come, they can have tea together, or sit in comfortable chairs and talk."

I saw for myself—and the sight was worth looking at—a long, agreeable room, with its huge chimney in the at—a long, agreeable room, with its huge chimney in the center, so that there were two great hearths to gather round. Everywhere were groups, a soldier and a girl, a soldier and a mother, little family parties, laughing clusters of young men and maidens, here and there a father, looking at his khaki-clad son with pride, listening eagerly to what he had to tell. Outside a wild wind blew scant snow against the windows, and the newcomers, constantly arriving, entered with a rush of chilly air and their cheeks red from the weather.

A slender, dark-eyed girl pulled at my sleeve:

"Please, I didn't know that the soldiers could come in—" she said, and at the last word her voice broke, and the tears filled and overflowed her eyes.

and the tears filled and overflowed her eyes.

I hastened to assure her that this was precisely where they could come



The fellowship and comradeship, a touch of home influence marks every hostess camp. Tea time, or pleasant game of cards in recreation hours at camp, would be impossible except for these cases in the descr of military discipline. Tea time, or a

"But-but I just s-said good-by to him at the door, "But—but I just s-said good-by to him at the door, and now he's gone back," she cried, "and I can't get hold of him again. Why, I thought, and he did too, that this was only a place where the women could go, and we got so tired and so cold walking up and down in this wind he told me I'd better come in even if—" again she stopped suddenly.

She was thinly clad and shivering still, and oh, the forlornness of her eyes, as she saw all around her the joyous groups, of which she might so easily have made one.

So what could I do but whisper to one of the Host-esses, and she to one of the indefatigable couriers. And presently the forlorn look had vanished, and another couple was adding its small mite of happiness to the sum of it that filled the room.

on of it that filled the room.

One night a big blizzard swept into camp, leaving ten or a dozen women who had waited too long for the last train and missed it. The Hostess House managed to shelter them. The staff doubled and trebled, couches were constructed of chairs and rugs, and

couches were constructed of chairs and rugs, and everyone was tucked comfortably away. But emergencies are the daily bread of the Hostess Houses. With thousands of men and women coming to them, people from all sorts of different environments and training, but practically all with no previous experience of what army discipline and army life mean, it is easy to realize that no schedule can cover the contingencies. Women have arrived there who have had to be hurried off to the hospital in short order, unless the Hostess House were to undertake the duties of a creche. Girls have come without a cent of money to take them away again, and with too much confidence that they would find the soldier they wanted to pay their way back. Often this soldier has been sent away to some other camp, or has never arrived. Some way to help these girls must be found, and while the case pends the Hostess House does what it can. The commandant works hand and glove with these Y. W. C. A. places. None are put up unless recommended by the commanding officer and the Fosdick Commission, and so they have all the help and power of authority back of

The Y. W. C. A. has realized that no matter what a The Y. W. C. A. has realized that no matter what a man does he remains an individual, and that surrounding each is a family group, usually augmented, when the man is unmarried, by some girl attached to him. These families, these girls, are certain to try to see as much of their boys as possible while they are still here in America to be seen. And the boys are going to be far more amenable to discipline, readier to do their whole duty, and infinitely more contented if they are allowed to remain as long as possible individuals with individual ties and tastes,

There are, of course, many men in each camp to

There are, of course, many men in each camp to whom the Hostess House makes no appeal; men who have no visitors, men who, before the draft took them,

knew little or nothing of home as it is envisaged in these simple, charming places. They do not come.

What of that? To the rest of the men it means exactly what one of them called it, "a little bit of heaven." Because war is hell there is no reason for banishing what

bits of heaven may be achieved.

Put in a half hour during the crowded visitors' time at any of these Houses. Listen to the murmur of conversation, the laughter, the little exclama-tions of delight with which the new arrivals greet the welcoming prospect that opens to them as they come in. Watch the harassed look fade from the worn face of some mother when she is settled in a comfortable chair and told that her son will be sent murmur of conversation, the and told that her son will be sent for at once and will meet her there. See the two young people off in a corner, half hidden by a table and a fern, who, with hands clasped, are whispering together, smiling into each other's eyes,

forgetting for a few moments the grim fact of war. Look too at the old hand who is proudly showing off the place to a couple of new recruits, awkward in their uniforms, still showing that odd, bewildered expression that seems to be general with the fresh arrival.

that seems to be general with the fresh arrival.

At the piano a group is discussing plans for an entertainment to be given in one of the Y. M. C. A. huts, and running over bits of song. Not far away are two men conversing on literary matters, and in the hand of one is a copy of Baudelaire. At a tea-table a couple of English sergeants, rosy-faced, are laughing at the eager talk of a slender young American, and swallowing their tea with that appreciation which the Englishman gives only to his afternoon tea.

"Do you know," says an anxious-faced young man, as you settle near him, knitting in hand, for he looks lonely, "I tell you, this place saved my life. I was near crazy till one of the boys brought me here, and now I

lonely, "I tell you, this place saved my life. I was near crazy till one of the boys brought me here, and now I get in every day for a while, and it's fine. It's made me like the rest of the life up here. Even the discipline. You know, I never had any discipline till I got here. My mother just let me do whatever I liked, and no one's ever interfered with my much. But I tell you what, I like it now it's doing me good—and I've gained fourteen pounds since I wame. I wouldn't let mother come here till they got this place going, though—there was no place for her, and she'd have worried herself sick about me. But she gets down once every two weeks now—she was here all afternoon, and we had a fine time, got our lunch here and talked things over.

sick about me. But she gets down once every two weeks now—she was here all afternoon, and we had a fine time, got our lunch here and talked things over. I'm all right now."

They like to talk, to tell you the story of their lives, to show you a picture of the only girl, even to describe their sensations in regard to what lies before them. One boy told me he knew he was going to be afraid when the time came to go "over the top."

"I must have a streak of yellow in me," he confessed, "for I sure am scared when I think of it."

I told him that the feeling was general—few green hands went to that work without feeling scared.

"I sat on the edge of my bunk two nights ago for the first time and thought the whole thing out, the war, I mean." he continued. "Hadn't ever seemed real to me till then. But I got it at last. I want to do my bit, same as the rest, but it's an awful thing, isn't it?"

"The women all over this country are going to bless the initiative of those who conceived and put this great idea of the Hostess House through." one of the visiting mothers said to me. She was an American, her son a college-bred lad, a sergeant in the National Army. "It's impossible to say how much this place, and the others like it, mean to us mothers. We know that our boys have a pleasant, attractive, homelike spot to go to when they are not at work, and that they meet the right sort of women here. We were afraid at first, and I when they are not at work, and that they meet the right sort of women here. We were afraid at first, and I speak for many known to me personally as well as for myself, when we thought of our boys in these training camps, far from all home influences. My boy and their boys, and every boy who wants it have, in these Hostess Houses, a place to go to when they need it that is like The Hostess House represents woman in the war.

Woman at her immemorial work of providing a home, a shelter, a place of rest and peace in the turmoil of life. It is a wonderful, new expression of an age-old ervice,

Men Who Are Winning the War

Samuel McRoberts, the Former School Teacher, to Whom the Country Has Turned To Speed Up the Munitions Output

By SAMUEL CROWTHER

THE president of the largest bank in the country was sneaking of his officers; "With a single THE president of the largest bank in the country was speaking of his officers; "With a single exception," said he, "they were men whose boyhood started in poverty. One of our vice-president's memories begins as a cotton picker in the fields of Louisiana; another was a teacher in a country school in Kansas; another was a newsboy in the streets of Chicago . . . These men forged their way to the top from humble beginnings by making sacrifices, by improvement of opportunity and by fidelity to duty."

The school teacher was Samuel McRoberts, formerly vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, lately one of the executive managers, and now as a repre-

lately one of the executive managers, and now as a repre-sentative of the best business ability of the nation trying to bring order, logic and common sense into the conduct of the manufacture of munitions for the army. He is the head of the vitally important Procurement Division established in the Ordnance Department in the recent shake-up of that lately somnolent and satisfied branch

shake-up of that lately somnolent and satisfied branch of war-making effort.

If a splendid energy and a set of level, unboasting brains can be permitted to have their play, then we shall shortly see the day when our troops abroad do not have to beg guns and ammunition and the strain on our lumber industry may be lessened by the substitution of steel for the wood now so extensively used in the camouflage armament of the troops not yet gone over seas Or again Colonel McRoberts may be but another speedy or again Colonel McNoberts may be but another speedy craft steered by the War Department into its own pet and private Sargasso Sea. All of which, to repeat, re-mains to be seen, but this much can be said right now and with confidence: if the present organization of the War Department is humanly workable, Colonel Mc-

Roberts will get the goods.

The McRoberts story is one to give thought to those The McRoberts story is one to give thought to those who imagine that a boy who starts with a big corporation and without influence has only a thornless route to gray-haired, bespectacled, clerical obscurity. McRoberts since early manhood has worked for only two employers—both corporations and both the biggest of their kind. The only pull or influence which he ever had is contained in the six feet or so of compact brawn that they call Samuel McRoberts. He fought the first corporation so hard and yet so fairly that it thought such a man had to be grabbed on the spot and they hired him. The second corporation came in contact with his amazing force and knowledge and, being on the lookout for the best men in the country, captured him for the most important position, next to its president, that it had to offer. The story is a remarkable one and goes far to show the reason why big men become big and why they stay big—because they can spot and then

goes far to show the reason why big men become big and why they stay big—because they can spot and then capture another big man when they see him.

McRoberts comes of the stock that has fought out many of the problems of this country—two-thirds Scotch and one-third Irish. The first McRoberts came over from Scotland to Virginia during the Revolution, but finding the atmosphere of the big planters not quite to his liking and having a hankering for the outskirts but finding the atmosphere of the big planters not quite to his liking and having a hankering for the outskirts of civilization, he later moved out into what is today Ohio. There Alexander Highlander McRoberts was born and there he married Ellen Sisk, who had also been born in Ohio but was of a Scotch-Irish family that had lived long in Maryland. True to tradition, Alexander McRoberts kept moving west and finally established himself on a farm at Malta Bend, Missouri, where in 1868 the subject of this sketch was born. The father was not a planter, the ancestral acres were

where in 1868 the subject of this sketch was born.

The father was not a planter, the ancestral acres were not broad, and the family purse was sufficient to afford a living and that was about all. Samuel worked on the farm and went to such schools as there were during the very short terms that then prevailed in the country. He was a bright boy, but that was about all; in fact he was somewhat more distinguished for strength than for learning, although he did nick in things very quickly learning, although he did pick up things very quickly once he became interested or when someone tried to beat him out. But one thing he did learn early in his beat him out. But one thing he did learn early in his life—that he did not want to be a farmer. That he settled upon very definitely and his father did not oppose; he had ambitions, not definite fixed ones or any idea of a "career," but a general and healthy desire to get into the world and make something of himself.

Having finished school he began to look about; like most country boys of the time, he wanted to be a professional man—a doctor or a lawyer. Because he could talk and argue, he chose the law. The McRoberts exchequer could not finance a college and legal education and the boy wanted both, for he was a canny

youth and he had nosed about enough to discover youth and he had nosed about enough to discover that the man who went directly into the law without a collegiate training was at a disadvantage. Being fundamentally prepared for anything that he tackles is one of the big features of McRoberts's success.

Therefore he got a job teaching in a country school, in a frame, unpainted one such as adorned the Missouri countryside. He earned considerably less per year then than he does now in a week but he had no expenses and salted every penny against his college

expenses.

He taught for three years and finding himself with about a thousand dollars he set about his higher education and picked out Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, for the starting point—largely because it was near home and the tuition was low. He became Baker's star guard and on a team that wiped up everything in the State. In those parts, football was not a parlor game. The boys had never heard of headgear, nose guards, ship guards, or pads. Some of them had guards, shin guards, or pads. Some of them had canvas suits but more did not. They coached then salves, raised the money by popular subscription to make the journeys to play other teams, and knew nothing of the pamperings which attend the nodern college athlete. They played for blood and got a deal of it; umpires were not strict, nobody knew the rules

college athlete. They played for blood and got a deal of it; umpires were not strict, nobody knew the rules over well, and some of the games came pretty close to being free-for-alls. But McRoberts was entirely at home in a free-for-all and he could give just a little harder than he took. In 1891 he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The University of Michigan then had the leading law school of the West and McRoberts, now twenty-three, found that he had money enough left to take the course—he had been piecing out his income by odd jobs during the summer and his father had helped him all that he could. At Michigan the young man "boned" and soon was known as a student with a remarkably clear, logical head. The professors thought that he had the makings of a good lawyer, for he also had the physique to hammer across the importance of what he had to say.

In 1893 he graduated from Michigan and opened a little office in Chicago—he calculated that the place to practice law was where the business centered. You will notice that the young man did not make any false steps; he got the best mental equipment that was to be had and then he located himself where his practice, when he had built it, would be worth while. The new office had but one room, a single desk, his college law

when he had built it, would be worth while. The office had but one room, a single desk, his college

office had but one room, a single desk; his college law books and a few second-hand volumes that he picked up for next to nothing. Also he had about enough noney to keep him going for three months on a strictly body and soul basis, even if no clients were lured in.

Clients came slowly—the usual petty collection cases netting a few dollars here and a few more there—just about enough to keep the wolf a few feet away from the door. But McRoberts did not lose any clients; once a man came to him, he can e again, for the athletic young lawyer always collected what he started after and, if the case went to court, he was ready.

lawyer always collected what he started after and, if the case went to court, he was ready.

Up to this time life had been fairly hard sledding for McRoberts. He had fought his own way—every step—and he had not yet seen light ahead. But that n ade him only work the harder. His chance came and from a most unexpected quarter. He got a case against Armour & Co.

a most unexpected quarter. He got a case against Armour & Co.

The ordinary obscure Chicago lawyer did not want a case against Armour & Co. The packers had unlimited money to hire the best lawyers, and they were so big that most of the little fellows, overawed, lost their cases before even the issues were joined. But McRoberts had run up against a lot of physically big men when he was playing football and he had never found any one who could do him up; he was equally disinclined to cower before reputed mental ability or n oney power. He fought his case, hammer and tongs; he refused all offers of settlement for less than the face value of the claim and went to trial. He won. McRoberts had fought only to win his case. But actually he made two conquests; the second was P. D. Armour. That old gentleman had a way of knowing nearly everything that happened in and about his establishment; he heard of the young lawyer who was putting up such a fight and dropped into court to look him over. It did not take "P. D." long to make up his mind about a man, and no sooner was that case settled and the money paid than he sent for McRoberts.

"Young men" said the great packer "I liked the he sent for McRoberts.
"Young man," said the great packer, "I liked the

way you beat us. I thought that we could lick you, but we didn't; you knew your business too well. I would like to have a real fighter in our legal department. Will

like to have a real fighter in our legal department. Will you come over with us?"

That was in 1895. The salary offered was about five times what McRoberts had made during his two years of practice. He accepted and then started to look into the immense packing business with its tentacles reaching out through nearly all the world. He had always studied history a deal—that had been his hobby; now he studied history with particular attention to financial conditions, for he saw how intimately the trading in a staple product was connected with world supply and den and, and consequently world finance. Then ard there he laid the foundation for his present position.

ition.
P. D." liked the upstanding McRoberts and often "P. D." liked the upstanding McRoberts and often chatted with him in an apparently aimless way, but really to find out what the lawyer was thinking about. That was a habit of the elder Arn our. He discovered the taste for finance and also the reading that the taste had led to. Then—four years after McRoberts had entered his employ—he shifted him over to the financial department and a few years later McRoberts rose to treasurer. It was no small thing for a young man of thirty-six to control the millions invested in that international organization and especially at this particular national organization and especially at this particular period, for Philip D. Armour shortly died and his able

period, for Philip D. Armour shortly died and his able son, J. Ogden Armour, began those vast extensions which have now more than quadrupled the highest business volume of the founder. But McRoberts was equal to the job—and a little more. He helped "J. O." into the world market for money as well as live stock.

It was McRoberts who steered the Armour financial ship through the period of enormous expansion; it was he who arranged the thirty-million-dollar bond issue that would have made "P. D." turn in his grave, but which the expanding firm needed for additional capital requirements. He attended to the placing of the bonds with the New York bankers and thus carre intimately in contact with Frank A. Vanderlip, a former Chicago newspaper reporter, the president of the National City Bank, which participated in the underwriting syndicate. syndicate.

'I met him," said Mr. Vanderlip not long since, and was struck with his personality. Combined with "I met him," said Mr. Vanderlip not long since,
"and was struck with his personality. Combined with
force, energy and whole-hearted enthusiasm, he had
great charm. Really that is the only word to express
what I mean. He withstood the test of all our inquiries and investigations. I engaged him and he is
today one of the most valuable men in the institution."
In other words, McRoberts showed himself so big a
man that the biggest bank in the country simply had to
have him!

have him!

Mr. McRoberts will not say anything about himself. He will talk of international finance. He will talk intimately of the finances of any country in the world. He will talk football, or golf, or of his farm at Mt.

timately of the finances of any country in the world. He will talk football, or golf, or of his farm at Mt. Kisco, or of practically anything which does not concern the man McRoberts or his career.

I could give a description of McRoberts, of his large heartedness—"he is just a great, big, forceful, human he-man," said one of his close associates. And another said of him: "He can turn you down on something you ought not to have in such a way that you find yourself thanking him for having refused you—that is, he can make you turn yourself down after he has shown you just where you stand. He doesn't say 'No.' He nakes you say 'No' to yourself." But the very best description that I know is an impersonal one made by Mr. Vanderlip when describing the sort of man that he wanted to hire at \$25,000 a year. Said Mr. Vanderlip: "Our \$25,000 man should have a good education, preferably collegiate; and, perhaps, he should have specialized in some particular phase of his profession. A special training in law, for example, would be in his favor. The trained mind saves much time by grasping facts quickly and, usually, correctly.

"I want a man with vision, with imagination, as well as a man who has studied the reason for being of his business or profession. If a banker, he must see something more in banking than getting deposits at two per cent. and lending them safely at four per cent.

"Finally in all things a man must have common sense, horse sense, gumption—"

That description of the ideal man for the large salary is a word photograph of the McRoberts of today—the one-time country teacher.

Mars Banks the Home-Fires



At last America—or the East at least—has felt the war with its full force. For the first time since the declaration of hostilities the heavy hand of Mars has been laid upon industry, upon pleasure, upon business, upon the home. For weeks the North Atlantic States have trembled in the grip of the coal-famine. Coming first when the cold wave was over the city of New York its true significance touched each individual, concretely, personally, with bodily discomfort and physical inconvenience. At first New York was told it was the question of carriers. Then, later, when the trains began to pour into the Jersey yards, the New Yorkers on their island watched, like Tantalus, the precious coal pile up just out of reach across the river. The coal was there but what good did that do? There has been much dispute as to where to place the blame, but business men say if the coal is there it can be moved. To complicate the situation, the river, which has been open all winter for years, froze over and it was necessary to break a way through for coal-transports with these great sea-barges.



The American people are law-abiding and willing to sacrifice if they are told why. But when they read that there is coal to be had, when they see it with their own eyes, and when the dealer turns them back to freezing homes empty-handed and an empty stove they take the law into their own hands. As the loaded cars came into the yards in Philadelphia, the poor, carrying sacks, swarmed onto the cars like flies and carried away what they could, despite the efforts of the police and guards to stop th m.

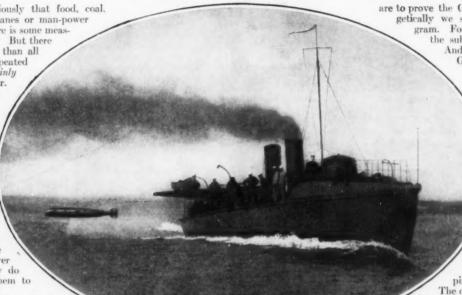
While the North shivered for the lack of coal, the South was startled by a cold wave of its own. This snow-man, standing calmly in the streets of Houston, Texas, looks as much at home as though he were a regular yearly visitor in that almost-tropical city. As a matter of fact he is about as common a sight for the Texan as a Fiji Islander would be in the Klondike. Houston hasn't seen a snow-man or even a snowflake since the Spanish-American war. To be exact it was February 14th. 1895, when the Lone-Star city was last "robed in white," as the reporters say. Then 18 inches fell and the whole town stopped, marveled and made snowballs. The same thing happened this year as the picture shows.

EEK OF THE WAR

E have been told variously that food, coal. munitions, guns, airplanes or man-power will win the war. There is some measure of truth in each statement. But there ure of truth in each statement. But the is one factor more important than all—and it cannot be too often repeated and emphasized. Ships certainly will either win or lose this war. We may produce a limitless supply of food, but if we cannot transport it to our Allies and our armies abroad it is transport it to our Allies and our armies abroad it is utterly useless for war purposes. We may build an enormous armada of airplanes, but they will not do much harm to the Germans on the docks of American seaports. We may manufacture unparalleled quantities of artillery and munitions, but they cannot shoot across the Atlantic. We may organize and equip the biggest armies the world has ever seen, but what good will they do seen, but what good will they do
us if we cannot transport them to
Europe and supply them there?
Ships, ships and still more ships. That is
what we must produce to win the war.

Frac tically every recent economic and political crisis in the United States and England can be traced in the United States and England can be traced straight back to the shortage of shipping. The Fuel Administration's recent drastic and exceedingly unpopular shutdown of industry resulted in large measure from the railroad congestion about Atlantic ports where supplies, vital to the needs of our Allies and overseas armies, were steadily piling up on the docks and terminals waiting for ships to carry them abroad. It is no secret that we could send hundreds of thousands more troops abroad in 1918 if we only had the ships to transport and supply them. This only had the ships to transport and supply them. This at a time when the British government is forced to risk serious trouble with the labor unions, and handirisk serious trouble with the labor linions, and handrap its own shipbuilding program, by combing out from previously exempted industries nearly half a million additional men to strengthen the British armies against the threat-ened German offensive

in the west. Scarcit; of shipping is, of course Scarcity entirely responsible for the food shortage in Great Britain, France and Italy, which has aland trary, which has al-ready caused grave un-rest among the work-ing class populations and forced compulsory rationing even upon England. We are told and probably correctly, that to transport and that to transport and that to transport and supply a million Ameri-can soldiers overseas we shall require 6,000,-000 tons of shipping. Where is it coming from? That is not far from the quantity sunk by German submarines in 1917 alone. Shall we be able to build anything like 6,000,000 in 1918? Not unless ar shipbuilding operations are very much more efficiently conducted than seems likely from past performance. It is time the American people were awakened to a realization of the seriousness of the sit-nation. It is time we appreciated the fact that the German government, when it barked upon ruthless submarine war, esti-



This is not the antidote to the submarine answer is more ships. -the temporary

mated the consequences a great deal more accurately mated the consequences a great deal more accurately than we have been willing to admit. The Germans figured they could disregard the fact that ruthless submarine warfare would almost certainly add the United States to their enemies, because by the time American military resources were developed far enough to be a decisive factor the war would be either won or lost. Unless we solve the shipping problem, and solve it promptly, there is more than a chance that the German theory will be proved correct. And the more anxious we in America are to prove the German theory wrong the more energetically we should push our shipbuilding program. For make no mistake—the antidote to the submarine has not yet been found.

And until it is found our answer to Germany must be ships—and still more ships.

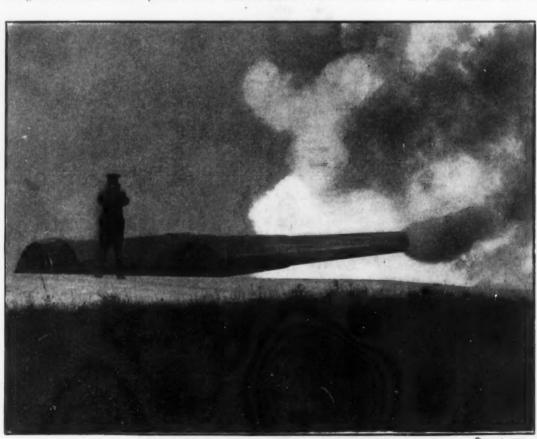
Mutiny of Submarine Crews FROM Kiel by way of Switzerland comes a rumor

of further mutinies of Ger-man sailors drafted for submarine crews. There is nothing intrinsically im-probable in the story, for we know from reports of the British Admiralty that during the past few weeks there has been a decided increase in the captures and sinkings of submarines. In this connection the Admiralty this connection the Admiralty recently gave out two extremely interesting charts showing in graphic curves the losses of shipping and the losses of submarines. The curve of shipping losses was slowly but steadily descending. The curve of submarine losses was slowly but steadily rising. We must not place too much reliance, however, upon these facts. For we know, also upon authority of the British Admiralty, that the German shipyards' production of submarines has not yet reached the maximum. The significance of the reported mutiny of German sailors is that the submarine campaign is more likely to break down through the difficulty of obtaining crews than through the loss of submarines themselves. It must be remembered that the crews of submarines must have considerable technical training, and marines must have considerable technical training, and is not easy to replace continued losses of welltrained crews.

Italians Take the Offensive

WITH the slowing down of the Austro-German drive from the mountains of the Trentino, the Italians have returned to the offensive and in some places

have regained ground previously lost, and captured a number of prisoners. On the western front the weather conditions have recently been so bad that active operations have been almost impossible. There has been considerable artillery activity and local trench raiding. The Germans are being continually reinforced, but at this writ-ing there is no evidence of where their much-heralded offensive is to materialize. It is worth remembering that the greatest and most successful German drives have come swiftly and with little warning. with little warning.
There is good reason to
suspect that the repeated rumors of an
impending great offensize in the impending great offensive in the west have been "made in Germany" for political and diplomatic purposes. Not that a German offensive is unlikely if their present peace maneuvers fail. But the time and the place of a real offensive will probably not receive probably not receive much advertising from Berlin.



HOW LONG BEFORE AMERICA'S CANNON SPEAK?

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Snarl When You Use Cold Steel

K ILL him! Why don't you kill him?"

A closely-knit, medium-sized Hercules, running like a track-man, reaches a young lieutenant and dexterously relieves him of

"Here's the idea!" raps out the instructor,
"Watch me! You can do it! Snarl! Snarl! Show
your teeth!"

With lightning-like thrusts, parries and jabs he falls upon the other lieutenant of the pair and fairly annihilates him a dozen times over—in theory, you understand.

Be just a little bit dull about this part of the drill, and it's the German bayonet that does the ripping at your throat," remarks the instructor calmly, as he returns the blob-stick. "Now, go in and tear your man

returns the blob-stick. Now, go in and tear you to pieces!"

Then the instructor steps back, his gaze roving over the sixty or more young men who are doing all the things they know with the blob-stick.

"More pep!" he shouts. "And hate! A lot more hate! Perhaps you don't hate the Germans yet, but you will when you know 'em as well as I do."

Going in and out among the thrusting, jabbing pairs, the instructor interferes wherever he thinks the work is being done a shade below perfection.

the instructor interferes wherever he thinks the work is being done a shade below perfection.

For these are officers in the new National Army, who are receiving the bayonet instruction that they may pass it on to their men in countless hours of grilling drill. For the bayonet is no longer a slighted weapon, but one of the soldier's best friends. The writer can remember, a quarter of a century and hearing American

quarter of a century ago, hearing American Army officers address men with statements like this:

"The bayonet must be regarded as a simple auxiliary weapon. It is useful in many cases, such as driving an enemy from his position by assault. Bayonet

from his position by assault. Bayonet wounds may sometimes be serious, but they are almost never fatal."

That was in the old days when the triangular-shaped bayonet, with point but no cutting edges, was issued to our troops.

In those days our com-In those days our commanders preferred to rely upon the marksmanship of their men, and bayonet drill was slight, almost futile. In these days the new sword bayonet has come fully into its own as one of the most deadly wearons of most deadly weapons of offense. And today, moreover, bayonet wounds are usually fatal. That is because of the definite points aimed for and the great amount "punch" with which t "punch" with which the thrust or jab is made. The instructor who has

been quoted in the fore-going is Sergeant Major Covington, of the B itish Army, as fine and capable a soldier as can be turned out anywhere in the world. He is one of the non-commissioned offi-cers attached to the British Military Mis-British Military Mis-sion at Camp Upton, and of him some of and of him some of his mates declare that, in a bayonet contest,

he can kill any soldier in the world. Blob-stick? I am not going to attempt to find the origin of the name; it's good enough as it stands. It is about the length of a bayo-neted rifle and is used to represent one, the bayonet end being a padded ball, while near the butt end is a ring about large enough to admit of the passage of an average man's fist through it. Often

Putting the Bitterness of Three Years' War Into a Bayonet Thrust

By H. IRVING HANCOCK, Staff Correspondent

Photographs by the Author

one man of a pair is armed with bayoneted rifle, the other with the blob-stick. While one "combatant" holds the blob-stick in a specified position, the other of the pair practices thrusting his bayonet through the ring in a long-point or short-point thrust or in a jab. Butt strokes are delivered against the blob-stick, or one of the parries. One bit of work which, when witnessed for the first time, doesn't at all suggest its purpose, is used to train one to drive his bayonet through an enemy's throat. There are various points in the trunk which the soldier is taught to reach with his bayonet. "Punch" counts tremendously in this work, for the soldier is taught to drive his rifle clean through the body of an enemy. In actual warfare it is frequently found



The five pictures on this page represent what is known as master and pupil work with the bayonet. This is the long point thrust, as aught our men.



In each picture the master, a British sergeant major is using the bayoneted rifle. The pupil, another British instructor holds the "blob-stick." Above is a demonstration short point thrust.



The jab as at an enemy's throat. Far from pleasing but considered exceedingly efficacious at close quarters.



Butt stroke, No. 1. The gun butt has its uses.

Butt stroke No. 2, used when quick recovery is necessary.

necessary to fire the piece in order that the recoil may aid in the hard job of pulling the bayonet out of a spitted enemy.

Our fighting men today are learning the new British bayonet drill, which our experts believe to be the best extant. Tommy Atkins was never taught that the bayonet was a mere auxiliary weapon. Yet the British bayonet drill less than twenty years and was extremely closery and taught that the bayonet was a mere auxiliary weapon. Yet the British bayonet drill less than twenty years ago was extremely clumsy and complicated compared with that of today. Every move has been eliminated except the few that can be made to count heavily at grips. The few little tricks that are left in practice are swift, simple, deadly in the extreme. Woe to the American officer or soldier who fails to perfect himself sufficiently in this work.

Three hours at a stretch are devoted to the bayonet drill. Of course there are frequent rests, for all hut the instructor. While the pupils are standing at ease he makes many a little speech or comment, or shows the charging face that is meant to express the acme of hate. Not all the work is done with blobhate.

hate. Not all the work is done with blob-sticks or with stick vs. bayoneted rifle. At times each man confronts his opponent sticks or with stick vs. bayoneted rifle. At times each man confronts his opponent with bared blade, as when the class is divided into two ranks, one standing its ground solidly in slightly open order, while the other rank, starting from a distance, runs forward yelling and displaying the facial mask of hate. In the defending line there is just enough space between two men for one of the assailants to run between them. A good deal of coolness and skill is called for. Perhaps a young officer feels that the advancing bayonet is going to lodge in his head and dodges. "Here," calls the instructor, calmly, "don't dodge. You're not supposed to be afraid."

There is a very red-faced lieutenant who takes his stand doggedly in the defending line next time. He has heard the laugh of the class and will not dodge again though he be killed for standing. Nor is this instruction without its minor dangers. A class is likely to show two or three pupils whose faces bear marks of a bayonet.

of a bayonet.

whose faces bear marks of a bayonet.

So much for the instruction of officers. Lieutenants learn the work painstakingly that they may drill their platoons in the latest, best work with the bayonet. Captains learn that they may be able to criticize the work of their platoon leaders. They learn also for their own personal safety, for "over there" company officers usually "go up and over armed, like some of their there company onversusually "go up and over" armed, like some of their men, with bayoneted rifle, while others carry bombs, hand grenades, trench knives or what-ever will be most useful in assaulting the boche.

Classes, too, of non-commissioned officers are ommissioned officers are given the same drill, and they, when pro-ficient, are able to in-struct squads. And, lastly, private soldiers are instructed by their squad and platoon lead ers. At camps and caners. At camps and can-tonments the dummy-frame, with dummies made of bound withes or padded gunny sacks, are everywhere in evi-dence. Many a soldier brings out his bayonet and rifle and spends his leisure in jabbing away at the dummies. Sergeant Major Covington is much sought in the evenings by offiand non-coms who are eager for ad-ditional instruction.

A New America Born of War

Our Dream of Isolation Ended

From an Address Delivered by CHARLES EVANS HUGHES before the New York State Bar Association

HEN we turn from the normal processes of peace to the extraordinary conditions incident to a state of war, we are struck (1) with the complete adequacy of constitutional authority to meet all the exigencies of war; (2) with the willingness of our people that these vast reservoirs of power should be freely drawn upon; and (3) with the enormous difficulty of transmuting constitutional energy into actual

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

enormous difficulty of transmuting constitu-tional energy into actual achievement. Our diffi-culties are those of a peace-loving democracy unprepared for war— the difficulties of an in-dulgent people who have never addressed them-selves with sufficient seriousness and definiteselves with sufficient seriousness and definiteness of purpose to the problems of administra-tive efficiency in the con-We bind our agents with

duct of the public business. red tape. We multiply offices, bureaus and councils without assuring necessary co-ordination. We make government a great circumlocution office, a practice bad enough in time of peace, but fatal if not remedied bad enough in time of peace, but fatal if not remedied in war. It is relatively easy to devise grants of power, to discuss, to formulate policies, to frame measures. The difficult thing is to get things done and that is the first essential in war. The problems of the democracy of the future will not be problems of power but problems of administration. And this war is a vast school. We are grateful that, despite difficulties, so much is being accomplished, and that we are learning the better way.

What will be the reaction to the new impression of

What will be the reaction to the new impression of power? Will it be in favor of individual liberty, or in favor of a larger measure of governmental control over individual conduct and property in the days of

peace? I am disposed to think that in some degree there will be both reactions. But I cannot escape the belief that in the main the present exercise of authority over the lives of men will hereafter find its counterpart in a more liberal exercise of power over the conduct, opportunities and possessions of men. Among the ten million young men who have been registered under the Draft Act, there will probably be a host who are not likely to shrink at the application of power to others if they conceive it to be in the general interest, the not likely to shrink at the application of power to others if they conceive it to be in the general interest, the supremacy of which they have been bound to acknowledge. If former conceptions of property right and individual liberty are to be maintained in the years to come, it will not be through the same instinctive regard for them which has hitherto distinguished our people, but because it is the conviction that the compeople, but because it is the conviction that the common interest will be better served by freedom of individual opportunity than by fettering it. In that field of controversy, we shall have our campaigns of education and what such campaigns may fail to teach we may be sure that experience will teach. But individual privilege when challenged will have to show cause before a public to which old traditions are no longer controlling—a public trained in sacrifice— which will have and enforce its own estimate of the ex-

We are witnessing the most extraordinary adjustments of business to the demands of war. Momentous events are too recent to need mention and it is too early to define permanent effects. Out of this extraearly to define permanent effects. Out of this extra-ordinary laboratory will come new methods—new dis-coveries. Many illusions will vanish; much vain theorizing will lose its power. We are not going to be made over in this war, but we shall have a new grasp on realities. Is it too much to expect that we shall have a saner attitude toward business, toward the neces-sary activities which afford the basis of progress, toward organization of industry, of transportation, of labor. Now that we have a real fight on our hands, demanding the organization and direction of all our resources of men and things, can we not learn to distinguish the

real evils from the bogies of the imagination? I hope that the days devoted to the application of the uncertainties of such statutes as the Sherman Act are numbered. May we not hope for a better appreciation and a more precise definition of wrongs. What an absurdity it is to find that the very co-operation which the nation finds necessary for its own economic salvation under the strain of war is denounced as a crime in time of peace! Let our legislatures free our statute books of cant. Let us give honest business, fair and reasonable co-operation, fair and reasonable organization whether of business or of labor, a broad field and permit the enjoyment of the essential conditions of efficiency in the coming days of peace in the interest of the common prosperity. May we hope that through this war we may learn how to regulate and not destroy, how to open the door to American enterprise here and abroad under rules of public protection which can be known in advance and which tion under the strain of war is denounced as a crime in enterprise here and abroad under rules of public protection which can be known in advance and which reason can approve. We cannot tell what the present necessary action with regard to the railroads may portend. But may we not expect that we shall at least have a conserving and upbuilding policy which will recognize that there is no adequate protection to the public interest which does not foster the instrumentalities of commerce. It do not look to the region after

public interest which does not foster the instrumentalities of commerce. I do not look to the period after the war with an undue optimism. I think that our real progress will still be slow. But I do expect a better adjustment of legislation to the facts of life.

We are at the beginnings of history. The old Orient is only in the beginning of history. Japan and China are nations of the future, not of the past. Russia has just begun to live, and for many hundreds of years the forces now let loose will have their play in shaping the destiny of that wonderful people. And our nation, the great Republic of the West, is just at the beginning of its career. The dream of isolation is at an end. We are now to take our part in a new world, which we are assisting in creating—a world where Law is to be supreme, where Force shall be only the minister and agent of Justice as expressed in Law.

Speed Up the War

From an Address Delivered by THEODORE ROOSEVELT before the Ohio Society of New York

THERE are two prime needs, to meet which we should bend all our energies at this time. The first is the immediate need, the need of winning the war, and, therefore, of speeding up the work of war in every possible manner. We must accept no peace



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

except the peace of over-whelming victory. To accept an inconclusive peace would mean that the whole war would have to be fought over again by ourselves or our children. To accept an inconclusive peace would really mean to work for really mean to work for a German victory. Those who now demand such a peace are not only the enemies of America but of democracy throughout the world, and stand on the level of the Bolshe-viki who have betrayed both

Russia and

both Russia and her allies to the militaristic autocracy of the Hohenzollerns. The men in this country who are anti-war are anti-American. All who are pro-German are anti-American. There is no half-way ground. Either we are against Germany and all her allies or we are false to our country and to civilization. Either we are fighting to give liberty to the subject races in Austria and Turkey, either we are fighting for the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, the Poles, the Rumanians, and Italians under the Austro-Hungarian yoke, and the Armenians and the Jews and Syrian Christians and Arabs under the Turkish yoke, or else we were guilty of hypocrisy when we announced that our purpose was to make the world safe for democracy. Unless Belgium is restored and indemnified and France our purpose was to make the world safe for democracy. Unless Belgium is restored and indemnified and France restored and indemnified justice will not have prevailed. And never forget that this fight is primarily America's

fight. Our troops fight abroad beside the Allies now so that at some future time they may not have to fight without allies beside their own ruined homes. We must speed up the war. Ships, guns, auto-rifles, and airplanes must be built with the utmost speed. Our

and airplanes must be built with the utmost speed. Our past lamentable failure in the speedy building of the indispensable implements of modern war, and of the great transport fleet which alone will enable us to utilize our giant strength after we have developed it must merely spur us on to efficient action.

To refuse to see and to point out these failures is both silly and unpatriotic; for we cannot possibly correct evils unless we acknowledge their existence, and to permit them to go uncorrected is to play the German game in the most effective manner possible. It is no mere accident that has made all the pro-German organs in the press clamor against the men who dare to point in the press clamor against the men who dare to point out our shortcomings; for the pro-Germans know well that the ruthless enemies of this country, whom they serve as far as they dare, desire nothing so much as to see this country afraid to acknowledge and make good its shortcomings; and these pro-Germans cloak their traitorous aid to Germany under the camouflage of pretended zeal to save American officials from just

pretended zeal to save American officials from just criticism. But there is an even lower depth and this is reached by the men who treat the discovery of our shortcomings as a reason for relaxing efforts to win. Only weaklings will fear to face the truth, and only weaklings will be cowed and dispirited when the truth is found to be disagreeable. Only by realizing our shortcomings can we correct them; and we show ourselves base indeed if we fail to correct them, and fail to treat the necessity of correcting them as anything but a spur to constantly increasing efficiency and determination in fighting the war through to a victorious finish. Let us treat every failure in the past merely as some Let us treat every failure in the past merely as some-thing to learn wisdom from in the present in order that we may completely remedy it in the future. Our one and wholehearted immediate aim must be to speed up the war in every possible way, and at the earliest mo-ment to make our military strength of decisive weight.

At the same time we will, if we are wise, make our ultimate aim such military and industrial preparedness as shall save us from ever again being caught in such shape as to be helpless to protect ourselves. One form of permanent preparedness is as vital as the other; for only vision, understanding, and firm purpose in fore-thoughted preparedness to deal with both our industrial and our military problems will enable us to guarantee future peaceful and just development at home and future immunity from attacks by outside nations. But whereas we cannot long escape the consequences of indifference to industrial preparedness, it is possible for several years, perhaps for a decade or two or three, to ignore the need of military preparedness without paying the penalty which in the end is inevitable.

In consequence, in time of peace it is comparatively easy for selfish, time-serving politicians, and for reckless demagogues to persuade honest but short-sighted persons that there is no need for action. Therefore it is in the highest degree unwise for us not at this time to At the same time we will, if we are wise, make our

persons that there is no need for action. Therefore it is in the highest degree unwise for us not at this time to profit by the lessons of the war and introduce as our permanent national policy the system of preparedness in advance which must rest upon universal obligatory training of all our young men, with an accompaniment of annual field maneuvers on a large scale, and upon the accumulation of a quantity of guns, rifles, airplanes, and the like, sufficient for the use of our troops during the period necessary for producing additional weapons. Remember that the army thus produced would be the most democratic army imaginable. Its existence would be a great stimulus to and aid in the thorough democratization of our industrial system. It would represent the people under arms, and its very existence would mean the combination of alert and orderly discipline with entire mutuality of respect among all the men, from the Commander-in-Chief to the private in the ranks; for the officers would all be chosen strictly on their merits from among the men who had been trained their merits from among the men who had been trained in the ranks for six months or a year, and outside of the time when they were on duty all would stand on a footing of equality.

Stone Rescues the War

From a Speech made by Senator Stone of Missouri as a Result of Senator Chamberlain's Charges Which Have Thrown the Country into Turmoil

"IT is evident that the spirit of partisanship is thrusting itself upon the conduct of our national part in this great and bloody international drama overshadowing the world, and I think this spirit of partisanship should be struck dead at once. I have obonce. I have observed, as all of you must have

SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE

you must observed, the that, following the adjournment in October of the extraordinary session of this Congress and immediately following the reas-sembling in De-cember, a lot of sembling cember, a lot or resolutions were offered in the investigations of practically all of our war activities. All these resolu-tions suddenly showered upon us

offered by Republican Senators.

There is to be an election next Fall. A new House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate are to be chosen. Two years later a new President, a new House, and again one-third of the Senate are to be elected. Here is presented a chance to the dominating Republican politicians of the country—some of them, perhaps not more than one of them, seeking to promote his immediate personal glorification, and others, acting on a larger scale, let it be said, to promote a party advantage—to strike hard to turn down this Administravantage—to strike hard to turn down this Administra-tion and take the Government over into their own hands. "That fight is on. Let no man deceive himself about

that. That movement is on right now, and it is being played out before our very eyes. I see this partisan movement as an ever-thickening cloud on the horizon, spreading more and more every day over the sky. If there be one who does not see this, he is blind. Rising out of this cloud is the abhorrent figure of a political hag, stirring the caldron of domestic partisanship to disturb even in this hour of national peril the sympathetic unity of the American people. That presents a

are up in arms to fight this Congress and the Wilson Administration and to discredit both. Do you ask what proof I have for this charge, which it would be almost criminal to make without definite proof? In

Our Military Fall Down

From the address delivered by Senator George E. Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, before the National Security League.

"THE military establishment of America has fallen down. There is no use to be optimistic about a a thing that does not exist.

"It has almost stopped functioning, my friends. Why? Because of inefficiency in every bureau and in every department of the Government of the United States We are trying to work it out. I speak not as a Democrat, but as an American citizen.

a Democrat, but as an American citizen.

"To centralize the power of supplying the army in one man who can say 'No' and has the nerve to say 'No' when the time comes to say it. We have reported a bill, following the experience of Great Britain and France, creating a Director of Munitions for this purpose. We have gone one step further, and we have provided a bill for the creation of a Cabinet of War, whose duty it shall be to lay out what we never have had and haven't now—a program to carry on this war to a successful conclusion. My friends, this is not an Administration measure; it is an American measure and comes from Republicans and Democrats both."

proof, I present two or three witnesses—the two foremost men of the Republican Party—and out of the mouths of these witnesses I accuse. The number of witnesses I might offer to prove what I say could be multiplied, but when I submit the testimony of these

"I now introduce my star witness. Theodore Roosevelt himself, whom I characterize as the most seditious man of consequence in America. The heart of this man is aflame with ambition, and he runs amuck. On my responsibility as a Senator I charge that since our

entrance into the war Roosevelt has been a menace and obstruction to the successful prosecution of the war. His chief thought has not been to help the Government solve the mighty problems they have had to solve, but always his chief thought has been of Roosevelt.

"Almost every day this man speaks in bitter and con-temptuous disparagement of the President and the ma-jority members of this Congress. Every week for a long time he has been and still is publishing under contract for a money consideration—think of it, for money - villainous screeds in *The Kansas City Star*, which paper has a wide circulation in several States, attacking the President and the Government. By some syndi-cated arrangement these Roosevelt contributions to the editorial columns of *The Star* are reproduced in numerous important newspapers.
"Of all men Roosevelt is most responsible for what he

of an men Roosevett is most responsible for what he denounces. He does his work cunningly. In the front of his propaganda he throws a deceptive political camouflage. I charge that Theodore Roosevelt, whether willingly or out of sheer madness, I do not know, whether willingly or out of sheer madness, I do not know, is the most potent agent the Kaiser has in America. I cannot escape the belief that this exceptional Colonel, who has played so many games of questionable politics, is now playing another game of his particular brand for a very great stake. Mr. President, upon this proof of Republican partisanship I rest my case.

"Of course, mistakes have been made by the Government—doubtless many and grave mistakes. In the circumstances that was invaviable. But it process

the circumstances that was inevitable. But is it necessary for us to stand on the housetops or hilltops and claim these mistakes with a loud voice to the whole

Mr. President, partisanship and politics must be kept out of the war. There are most vital questions now demanding grave consideration and discussion, and other questions of far-reaching moment to our national life will arise in the immediate future, and I hold, Mr. President, that the highest considerations of patriotism demand that all these questions should be met, con-sidered, and determined with an eye single to the national honor and welfare, divorced from all thought of partisan advantage. Any other course would be in-tolerable. Let us wait until the war is over and the world sane again before we renew too fiercely our oldtime conflict for party supremacy. During this period of national stress and world horror through which we are passing we must place country above party.

Patriotism vs. Partisanism

From the Answer of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts to the Speech of Senator Stone

R. PRESIDENT, nothing during this war has been so profoundly gratifying to me as the fact that since last April there have been no fact that since last April there have been no political lines drawn in the Congress of the United States. There have been until today no political speeches which I have heard. There has been no political motive. Both branches have labored together with the common desire to prosecute the war to the quickest conclusion.

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE

to the quickest conclusion.
"Mr. President, if there

"Mr. President, it there has been partisanship anywhere since the war began it has not been in the Congress of the United States. That of the United States. That has been pretty obvious to looker-on elsewhere. While we were organizing all the industries and all the resources of the United States, as we needed to do in order to win this war, it has seemed

to me at times as if it might be well to organize and use all the ability of the country. The parties of this country the ability of the country. The parties of this country are pretty evenly divided, and to confine one party to the right to give their lives, their sons, their brothers, their husbands to the armies and navies seems to me not alto-gether best. I think it would have been better if they had been more largely called, and that we needed all that ability in the general service of the United States. "I have found no fault, however, with that attitude.

The only fault I have ever found is that the Administration failed to take the best from its own party. There has been a great admiration evidenced for what have been called the dwellers in the twilight zone; a great desire to appoint men, few in number, who have

wandered from one party to another until some irreverent people have referred to them as the mavericks of politics. They have been taken wherever possible of politics. and without regard, so far as one can see, to anything except their somewhat varied political record, and put in places of great importance. I have observed also that those wanderers generally permit themselves to be branded by some one who is able to admit them to

green pastures and to comfortable stalls.

"The fault I find is in not calling out the best ability in the Democratic Party, if it must be confined to half the country. There are too many men exerting great powers at this moment, vested with great authority, who seem to the observer to have nothing to commend them exerct their inciming frames, which makes them.

who seem to the observer to have nothing to commend them except their insignificance, which makes them solely dependent on the Executive pleasure. My criticism has never run on party lines, and does not now.

"As to the investigation being carried on by the Committee on Military Affairs, in my humble opinion no greater service has ever been rendered to the country by any committee of Congress than that committee has rendered in the last six weeks. Investigations censured! Is this Congress to stand by in silence while blunders and delays and needless losses go pouring past and to be accused of treason if it tries to make conditions better?

"When you speak of the effect of these investiga-

"When you speak of the effect of these investiga-tions, what do you think was the effect on our allies and our enemies alike when this Government, not yet fully immersed in war, deliberately closed down for five days all the industries of the country? What im-

five days all the industries of the country? What impression do you think will be given by that act? What will be the impression upon the German mind when they read of that order of the Fuel Administration? "The Senator has attacked Colonel Roosevelt for criticising the President. He supported the President, at least, in trying to have the merchantmen armed and in the declaration of war. He is supporting the

war in every way he can. His four sons are all in the war. Three are on the Flanders front at this moment. A disloyal man does not make such sacrifices as that.

A disloyal man does not make such sacrifices as that.

"He never has had any secrets from the American people. They are capable of judging him, and they will judge him. He offered himself for service in the war. He was anxious to go into the army in any capacity, and he was refused.

"Mr. President, it may be difficult for the Senator from Missouri to understand, but it is quite true that there are men all over this country—and Colonel Received is own of them, whose one dominant idea.

Roosevelt is one of them—whose one dominant idea is to win this war, who are ready to make every sacrifice to do it, who are making every sacrifice in their power to do it, who forget their party in their effort to reach the great victory, who forget everything but their great, mastering purpose. But there is one thing those men will not do—they will not sit silent and accept mistakes and delays which they think may accept mistakes and decause us to lose the war.

cause us to lose the war.

"Ah, Mr. President, the Senator undertakes to put criticism and disloyalty on the same basis. We all owe to the President of the United States, who is charged with these terrible responsibilities, all the support we can give him, and we have given it ever since the second of April. But our highest allegiance is not to the President. Our highest allegiance is to greater things than Presidents or Governments. Our highest allegiance is to the country and the cause; and if we see things going wrong we shall call the attention of the country to them if we can.

"We shall vote the President all powers, all money, as we have in the past; but if the money is wasted and

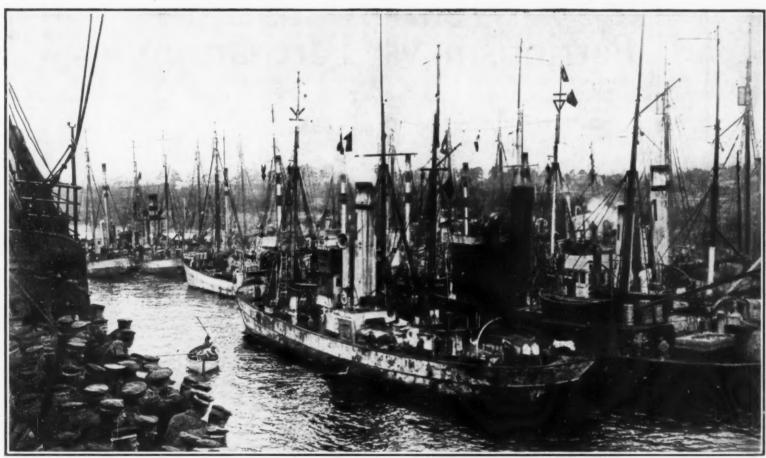
we shall vote the Fresident all powers, all money, as we have in the past; but if the money is wasted and the war delayed, if the powers are ineffective, we should all be traitors, indeed, if we sat silent and allowed the country to drift to disaster, because we were afraid that somebody filled with the exuberant patriotism of recently acquired office would call us treasonable.'



Feeding men on a transport is one of the worst problems that the staff has to face. Here a field kitchen has been rolled right onto the deck and the men fed from the goulash gun in the open. It isn't a long jaunt from the nearest port in Germany to the coveted harbor of Riga, and, weather permitting, Fritz could eat his chow in greater comfort this way than if he had to make the trip across the Atlantic—a journey which it is unlikely that he will ever attempt in uniform.

This picture shows a wigwag station on the captured island of Oesel, with the German cruisers in the distance. This island is about a hundred miles north of the city of Riga and commands the Gulf. Here the German fleet came and drove out the Russians, already honey-

combed with mutiny. A part of the conditions of peace demanded by the Bolsheviki was the immediate evacuation of these and adjacent islands. But the Baltic provinces are thickly populated with Germans, and Prussian Junkertum has always coveted this territory.



Transports and mine-sweepers in a German port, ready for the journey that planted the German flag "farthest North" and ended in winning another Baltic scaport for

the Kaiser. The men crowded on the deck are waiting for the little ships to sweep the sea clear of mines and make their pathway safe into enemy waters.

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Professors in Arms Make War in Portugal

Exclusive Photographs for Leslie's from Brown Brothers

These Portugese soldiers represent an important part of the Allies' support in the fight for democracy and when news came of a bloody revolution in the little country with its important Atlantic coastline, it seemed at first that we were to lose their help. A "pro-German neutral" so near to the Atlantic lanes would not be a pleasant consideration for the British who have counted on Portugal since the reaffirmation of the Treaty of Delagoa Bay at the beginning of the war.





This shows Major Paez, the revolutionary leader, surrounded by his staff, which included Senhor Santos, also a former professor and one-time minister to Germany, who has served a prison term for his part in the mutiny of 1915. The officers are reviewing the marines who played an important part in the revolt. Paez, although he represented only

a small minority of parliament, announced that he would remain as head of the government until after a general election which would be held immediately. President Machado came into power himself on the wave of a stormy upheaval some time ago, but has since held the confidence of the people. This the revolutionists now claim, with little justification.

Recently what looked like an outbreak of Bolshevism, or worse, appeared in Portugal. Major Sidonia Paez, a major in the artillery and a former professor of mathematics, started a revolution in the army. As he was supported by the former Portuguese Minister to Germany, there was suspicion of German intrigue. For three days there was bloody fighting. The Forcign Minister, returning from the Allied Conference in Paris, was made prisoner and even the venerable. Finally, the Cabinet, against which the revolution declared itself to be aimed, resigned to prevent further bloodshed. Major Paez became the head of a provisional government. The worst fears of the Allies were quieted, however, when the new administration declared itself in a promunciamento to be in favor with the forcign policy of its predecessors. This picture shows the artillery saluting the marines on their arrival at the military encampment.

Washington's Dismal Failure

By C. W. GILBERT

WHAT is the matter at Washington?
Everybody is asking the question.
Let us be fair, but let us have the facts.

the facts.

This country has thus far failed on the industrial side of warmaking. That much the various investigations by Senate committees just concluded or concluding have proved beyond a doubt. With the greatest industrial capacity in the world we have not had the things we need for war quickly nor in quantity.

world we have not had the things we need for war quickly nor in quantity. Ships are a vital need. We raised a billion dollars to build ships. But we are not getting ships! In 1918, almost two years after we began to build ships, we shall be producing 3,000,000 tons. These are dead weight tons, equal to about 2,000,000 gross tons, as the submering sinking. weight tons, equal to about 2,000,000 gross tons, as the submarine sinkings are reckoned. With a billion dollars and after two years' time we shall be constructing as many ships a year as Germany used to sink in two months. Before we entered the war the Allies bought large quantities of rifles, and the submarked provides in this

machine guns and powder in this country. We began to get rifles in country. We began to get rifles in quantity only a couple of months ago and at this writing still lack them for the proper training of our army.

Machine guns we have not for the training of our men and won't begin

training of our men and won't begin to have them until next April or May, if we do then. And the powder situation, a man who was entirely familiar with it described as "the most critical situation before the country."

Our steel production, one of the basic industries in the pursuit of war, was allowed to fall off until a little while ago; with many big plants closed or partly closed, it was only 60 per cent. of what it had been. Our transportation system, robbed of essential workmen by a draft not wisely enforced and thrown into confusion by orders from a hundred governmental bosses, became so demoralized that the nation had to take over its operation, and everything dependent upon it for supplies tion, and everything dependent upon it for supplies that is everything that goes to the industry of war—w

The truth is that when war broke out the business of The truth is that when war broke out the business of the country had a new master. It looked to Washington for orders. There was no one in Washington who knew how to give it orders. There is still no one in Washington who knows how to give it orders. Congress has been investigating. It proposes, or more specifically the Senate Military Affairs Committee proposes, that there shall be some one in Washington who knows how to give the industry of the nation orders.

That is what the proposed of a Secretary of Munitimes.

That is what the proposal of a Secretary of Munitions means. The proposal is not partisan. It is made by Senator Chamberlain, a Democrat, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. It is not made in a spirit of criticism but in a spirit of constructiveness, a spirit of criticism but in a spirit of constructiveness, that the mistakes of the past, many of them inevitable no matter who might be President and who might be Secretary of War, shall not be continued into the future. It is in that spirit that this article is written. The inquiries which have been going on here in Washington have concerned the manifestations of the failure to give industry its marching orders rather than with causes. And one of the most striking instances of inability to get production started quickly.

And one of the most striking instances of inability to get production started quickly, indeed of actually stopping production, has to do with the Enfield rifle, with which our troops are armed. J. E. Otterson, of the Winchester Arms Company, told of the rifle manufacturers' experience with the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. He gave what is known as the chronology of the rifle. I wish it were possible to reproduce this part of his testimony before the Chamberlain Committee here, but it is too long. The Enfield mittee here, but it is too long. The Enfield was adopted for our troops simply because it The Enfield

was adopted for our troops simply because it was being manufactured in quantity here for the British, and our own Springfield army rifle could not be manufactured in quantity.

The facts with regard to the Enfield are these: When the war broke out three plants in this country manufacturing this rifle had a capacity of 10,000 rifles a day. To take advantage of this industrial it with the proposed of the control of the contr of this industrial situation we adopted the

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



The much-discussed and debated Lewis machine rifle used and praised by the British army, but unpopular with General Crozier and the Ordnance Bureau.

Enfield. Five months later, in September, we began to get Enfields in small quantity. Nine months after the war broke out the rifle plants had only a capacity one-half as great as at the beginning of the war. For months the rifle-makers stood around watching their forces become disorganized, waiting for the War Department, or more specifically the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, to make up its mind. There were questions on which it was necessary for the

Bureau of the War Department, to make up its mind. There were questions on which it was necessary for the war authorities to make up their minds. But they took an unconscionably long time to do so and when they did so they did so in an utterly impractical way. The Enfield rifle is a British weapon. The British ammunition is inferior ammunition. It hits only about two-thirds as hard as our ammunition does. And the British rifle as made in this country was an imperfect rifle. Should this country take the time to improve the weapon adopted for our troops or should it order the weapon in all its imperfections? The War Department thought, and the rifle manufacturers of the country agreed with it, that the rifle should be improved. It try agreed with it, that the rifle should be improved. It try agreed with it, that the rifle should be improved. It was when it came to details that the rifle manufacturers and the ordnance men of the War Department differed. The rifle manufacturers, acting as a committee to advise the Council of National Defense,

recommended that the bore of the Enfield be changed so as to carry the American harder-shooting cartridges, and that the rifle itself be improved in manufacture so that certain of its parts, often requiring re-placement, should be made interchangeable.

certain of its parts, often requiring reement, should be made interchangeable.

The changes recommended would have
taken thirty days. They apparently
had for a while the approval of the
War Department. The object in
making the parts of the rifle interchangeable is to enable quick repairs
to be made while in service. This is
certainly desirable. The rifle manufacturers' committee thought it was
desirable only within certain practical
limits and the War Department at
first agreed with them. These practical limits were that only the parts
frequently requiring replacement—
the "loseable" parts, which a soldier
might repair himself—should be made
interchangeable. There were seven
of these. Plans were made on this
basis. The manufacturers started
full speed ahead. Apparently they
had their marching orders, when
behold they didn't! Orders came
from Washington to stop. The Ordnance Bureau wanted not seven but
fifty-one parts of the Enfield made
interchangeable!

Manufacturers protested that the
additional changes would delay rifle

Manufacturing considerations for

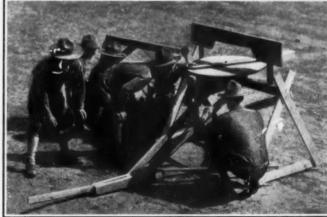
Manufacturing considerations, fac-tories standing idle, and forces dis-integrating, and the consideration that we were in war integrating, and the consideration that we were in war and had no time to lose were waived in order to get those fifty-one interchangeable parts! Manufacturers who had started slowed down. The others who were just preparing to start did not do so. September came on, five months after the war began, and then the War Department, despairing of perfection and seeing the National Army arriving in camp, ordered the manufacturers to go ahead with such a degree of interchange. National Army arriving it camp, ordered the manufacturers to go ahead with such a degree of interchangeability as it had been possible by that time to effect and make rifles as fast as they could, which, with forces disorganized by idleness, was not fast. The result was that when the drafted men arrived in camp they had for the most part wooden guns to drill with. There were some old Krag-Jorgensens on hand, about one rifle to every

old Krag-Jorgensens on hand, about one rifle to every three or four men. After two or three months the Enfields began arriving at the cantonments. In February there will probably be a rifle for every man. The loss in drilling the army has been enormous.

Upon this question the testimony of cantonment commanders has been emphatic. You cannot make a soldier by letting him have a gun once in a while when somebody else isn't using it. He has to be drilled until the rifle is a part of him, until his handling of it is instinctive, or else, as one of the major-generals commanding a cantonment said. "some better man will kill him." ing a cantonment said, "some better man will kill him."
What the Ordnance Bureau did with respect to the

Enfield has been the subject of much dispute. Some say that the Bureau ought to have adopted the Enfield as it stood without changes. Thus we should have got quick production and we should have used the production and we should have used the same ammunition as the British, two very great advantages, for the less opportunity for confusion with regard to supplies on a battle-front the better. And it is to be borne in mind that the Enfield with the British ammunition, whatever its theoretical faults, is good enough in the hands of England to win big dr ves against Germany. The War Department set great store on interchangeability of rifle parts and little on interchangeability of ammunition with one of the belligerents whose source of supplies was nearer than our own. than our own. Other critics of General Crozier, Chief of

Ordnance, agree with his policy of chambering the Enfield to shoot our more destructive ammunition and adopting the rifle for its simplicity of repair in the field, but think that a mistake was made when the original



The sighting of modern artillery requires highly technical work, yet because of the shortage in guns wooden makeshifts for training the men have been used in the camps

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Smokeless Days on the Rifle Range

Photographs by EDWIN RALPH ESTEP, Staff War Photographer

CIVE poor General Crozier three cheers. The ordnance department is actually keeping the National Army supplied with bullets, and the rifle ranges register many hits. The boys are getting good at plain and fancy shooting even if they do have to spell each other with the community rifles at several camps. The rifle practice is not as elongated as it used to be in the National Guard of our cotillion days, because this is a point-blank war.

Most of the practice is at 300 yards and shorter distances. Sharpshooting at long ranges is not important. There is no postgraduate course in sniping. It may come later, along the lines practiced in the English army, which has special schools in France where picked men perfect themselves in this subtle art, including camouflage suits for wear on Noman's-land, entrenched dummy boches and rapidly moving targets.

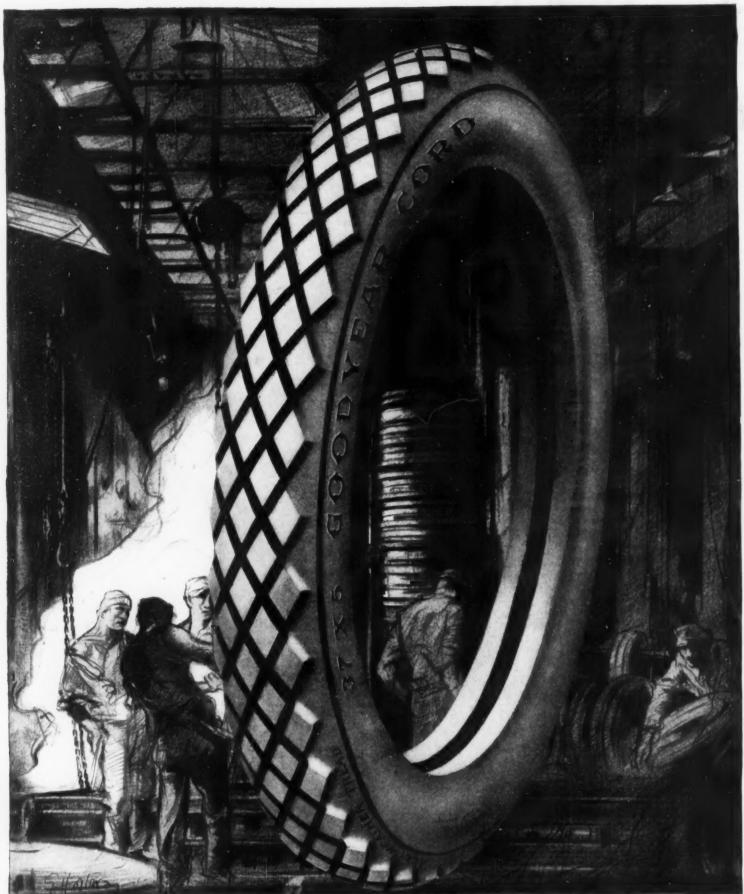




When a battalion goes to the rifle range the men pack up their kits for a stay of a week or two in the open. The brief return to the simple life in which the spuds are cooked over a wooden campfire is a welcome respite from the greater cares of existence in the division.



Company fronts are straighter and company manners are snappier at the ranges than on the division drill grounds. It is possible that the presence of a brand-new clip of live cartridges in every Enfield has a stimulating psychological effect.



One of the cure-rooms in the immense Goodyear factories at Akron, Ohio

Copyright 1018, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODFILAR

A MAN AND HIS WORK

Three thousand, one hundred and ninety-five of the Goodyear workmen own their own homes. More than three thousand of the remaining number are paying for their homes on contract. Literally hundreds of Goodyear employees share ownership in the institution for which they labor.



Goodyear factories, that wherever mechanical appliance could sup-

plant human endeavor with accuracy and saving, this has been done.

It is not less true, however, that the human element yet remains one of the largest factors in the goodness of our product, for machines must be minded by men.

So it is that upon the vast army of Goodyear workmen still devolves the responsibility for keeping this business alive and advancing.

And so it is that to these able workmen, Goodyear makes full requital of the respect that they have earned.

Goodyear always has clearly recognized the close relation between a man's well-being and his own good work.

And in this recognition have been born those manifold activities which Goodyear encourages on behalf of its people.

Far from being spent in any spirit of paternalism, these activities are launched wholly on a reciprocal basis.

It is the belief in this institution that if Goodyear takes care of its workmen, its workmen will take care of Goodyear.

There are baseball, football, musical and technical clubs at Goodyear, and more than a dozen clubs like them.

There are a legal advice bureau, a police department, a hospital, a factory library, a factory newspaper—all without charge.

There are housing, financial and health supervision, restaurant service, accident prevention and compensation, insurance systems and retirement awards.

There are schools for the advancement of competent workmen, for the Americanization of aliens, for the advantage of all who will use them.

On a tract of 400 acres now partly annexed to the city of Akron, Goodyear has itself developed a home-owning community of 2,500 people.

Not only homes, but parks and playgrounds have been perfected in this tract—one recreation field, equipped with swimming and bathing facilities, alone comprises twenty-eight acres.

It is the conviction of Good year that encouragement and selfhelp for its employees redounds to the good of their product.

Certainly we are going to gather gradually about us people who understand and appreciate these things, rather than itinerant workers.

Certainly also there is no safer bar against inept effort, unambitious endeavor and the indifferent application of fine material and equipment than the spirit of the worker who has faith in his leader's justice.

And certainly this spirit today prevails throughout the entire Goodyear institution, inspiring and cheering the whole of its men.

So it is, as we earlier said, that to its able workmen Goodyear makes full requital of the respect that they have earned.

And so it is, by way of fair exchange, that these workmen protect the excellence of their product, and our own good name.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

CORD TIRES

The Ambulance Driver's Life

Exclusive Photographs by A. C. WATSON, Formerly of the American , Field Service



A "Poste de Secours." This advance post right on the third-line trenches formerly was a farmhouse. A deep "abri" or dug-out has been made under these ruins and there the wounded are given first aid and treatment prior to their removal by ambulance to the base hospital, out of shell range and beyond the dangerous gas zone

An Ambulance Driver in full equipment. Note the steel helmet, and tin waterproof box, containing gas mask, also the knapsack with 24 hours' rations, and the blanket and overcoat

This shows the important work of distributing gasoline, the "juice" within the aeroplane, the motor truck, the staff car and the ambulance. It costs \$1.50 a gallon in France. Every effort is made to avoid waste. Each division is supplied with crates containing 5-litre cans and an accounting has to be made to the transportation headquarters of the local sector of every can consumed



When the wounded are brought in they are placed man and the stretcher together, in a rack in the car. Then the slow, painful ride to the hospital begins. In some cases speed to the hospital is necessary to save the life and a driver must close his ear to the cries of his passengers; at other times by going carefully and slowly much pain may be spared the poor, war-damaged wreck within

Ambulance Drivers' Mess. The Cook Kitchen on wheels is fully equipped with stove, dishes, etc., and is drawn by a camion or motor truck. Planks laid on empty wine casks make comfortable tables and one soon gets accustomed to standing up to meals

While going to the trenches for "Blessés," this car was struck by a piece of shell and had to be jacked up on beams to repair the motor truck and hauled back to the divisional repair shop. This accident happened at night and so close to the German lines that the jacking-up process was done in total darkness except for the glow of a cigarette

THERE are two classes of patriots. triots. One class is made up of

those persons who truly love their country, cherish its ideals, rever-ence its traditions and who, at all times, stand ready and willing to give their lives and their last penny to protect it against its enemies.

The other class embraces those

whose patriotism reaches its height when they stand along the curbs, swing their hats and cheer the other fellows marching

by on their way to the battle fronts. But touch gentry in their pocketbooks for the purpose maintaining their country's standards, and the patriotism disappears as rapidly as a mist before a But touch the

blazing sun.
Unfortunately, every nation is possessed of both classes of patriots, the United States of both classes of patriots, the United Stat being a conspicuous example; but this government has perfected plans to be carried out this year which will compel the would-be shirkers to pay just as much for their hypocritical enthusiasm as up-right citizens will do through a spirit of

The matter of bringing the dissemblers to book will be accomplished through a strict enforcement of the amended income tax law, under the provisions of which re-

turns now are being received by the internal revenue collectors throughout the country.

If by some the law is considered a burden, this is made lighter because it exemplifies genuine patriotism. It is distributed among all classes of citizens, and every man and woman, from those whose incomes run into the millions, on to those who received incomes run into the millions, on to those who received a sum in excess of \$1,000 in 1917, must bear a proportionate share of the assessment. And when the mighty sum which will be realized is all paid into the coffers of Uncle Sam it will be equivalent to a great liberty loan, and will possess the added distinction of being contributed from theearnings of every class of workers who have enjoyed the benefits of American freedom and American institutions.

The Internal Revenue Department, now called upon to make the largest collection of funds in its history, has not been staggered by the immensity of the task, for in its preparatory measures it took into its reckoning

for in its preparatory measures it took into its reckoning for in its preparatory measures it took into its reckoning the fact that patriotism would play a considerable part in lightening its labors. It knew that among the real, red-blooded men and women of the nation there would be no grudging, complaining or fault-finding, and that these would step forward at the proper time, file their returns and meet such demands as the government would not be incomes. made upon their incomes.

But the department was not blind to the fact that there were in all parts of the country a certain number of persons, numerous enough to be given special atten-tion, who would deliberately try to dodge payment of the tax, as they had done in the past, irrespective of the fact that it was to be used to assist the United States Government through one of the most vital

States Government through one of crises of its existence.

The methods by which the internal revenue collectors throughout the country will detect would-be tax dodgers will be generally similar, particularly in the larger cities, though individual collectors will be existence of their lectors will also utilize schemes of their own invention. However, to give the clearest idea of certain of the means clearest idea of certain of the means which will be used to detect the income tax cheaters, the writer will describe some of the procedures to be followed in New York city, in which are located three of the most important districts in the United States, taking in, as they do, the nation's greatest financial center and the greatest variety of the country's cosmopolitan population gathered

try's cosmopontan population gathered together in a single municipality. From the viewpoint of returns, the second district, in which is included New York's financial district, outranks all others in the country. In 1917 between \$85,000,000 and \$90,000,000 in netween \$55,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in taxes were collected in this district alone. The third district, which takes in about all of Manhattan outside of the financial and shipping districts, contains the greatest number of persons subject to the income tax this year, with the exception of the first Illinois district, which embraces Cook County, and in which is located the city of Chicago, with its multitudinous popu-

Rounding Up Income Tax Dodgers

By EDWIN A. GOEWEY



The first New York district, which includes Brooklyn, Staten Island and all of Long Island, runs close, in point of numbers, to the Cook County and Third New York district. In what constitutes the three New York districts it is anticipated that more than \$800,000,000 districts it is anticipated that more than \$800,000,000 will be taken in this year under the amended income tax law, and when this vast total is noted it will be realized that unusual methods will be necessary to round up all of the millions of persons in the metropolitan territory subject to the tax.

In the first place, collecting taxes is not a pleasant task, and every person who has performed that duty knows that there are men who would not falsify on any other matter, but who will not hesitate to deceive when making a tax return. The excuse of these is that some of their neighbors "beat" the tax laws, and they object to design what others avail. In fact, nothing here designed in the fact with the second of the s

of their neighbors "beat" the tax laws, and they object to doing what others avoid. In fact, nothing has done so much to encourage persons to become tax dodgers as the boasts of those who have cheated the law announcing that they have done so.

Appreciating this fact, the collectors have not hesitated to encourage persons who know of would-be tax dodgers to report the cases, pledging themselves, even when the name of an informer is known, to keep it secret, and to investigate thoroughly in each in-

stance where information is furnished.

A letter sent broadcast through his district by one collector proves how the detection of cheaters is looked for through this channel. It reads:
"There seems to be in the mind

of the public considerable curiosity as to how the government can possi-

as to how the government can possibly check up the income tax returns. This is a curiosity which is but natural and should be satisfied, because there is nothing which is so conducive to the evasion of a tax than a feeling that it is being evaded successfully by others. "In this connection it might be said that many public spirited citizens have been in communication with the collector's office, and have offered suggestions as to patriotic appeals to citizens to pay the income tax. While the payment of a tax is, of course, a patriotic duty, it differs somewhat from a subscription to a bond issue or the purchase of war savings stamps. These are purely voluntary acts, the motive behind them being either a sense of patriotic duty or the desire to make a good investment. The desire to make a good investment. The number of anonymous communications which the office of the collector receives daily would astonish the average citizen.

Many persons who believe that they have evaded the payment boast of it to some equaintance, with the result that some one acquaintance, with the result that some one who has overheard the conversation reports it, through the mails, to the authorities. All such letters receive prompt attention, and no attempt will be made to discover the source of the communication, nor will the taxpayer who has been found delinquent be given any inkling as to the manner in which his effort to

inkling as to the manner in which his effort to cheat was discovered."

The income tax law contains strong provisions regarding those who would deliberately try to avoid their obligations, and, thanks to the energy of Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and his thorough grasp of the situation, every means will be taken to run down the dodgers.

Taking the situation in New York City as typical, the collectors there will have a total of several hundred skilled inspectors whose duty it will be to discover delinquents as well as to check up returns. All of these are accountants, and it is believed that they will be able

delinquents as well as to check up returns. All of these are accountants, and it is believed that they will be able to go through the books of the ordinary business house in a few hours. Taking the minimum number of visits of each as two a day, 500 inspectors would be able to make 1,000 visits daily, or 6,000 each week, and at that rate it would not take long for them to cover even the largest city. the largest city.

In addition, any individual, firm or corporation which, in 1947, paid to anyone fixed or determinable sums of \$800 or more will be compelled to file a return giving information as to these payments. These will include wages, salaries, rents or other items, and

include wages, salaries, rents or other items, and through these reports the collectors anticipate locating many would-be dodgers, for they will take it for granted that any unmarried man who receives \$800 from one place has other sources of income which will keep him out of the exempted class. There also will be reported dividend payments, customers' dealings through brokers and interest paid on bonds, irrespective of the amounts. the amounts.

Failure to file reports of such informa-tion is punishable by a fine not in excess of \$1,000, and for making a false report a fine not to exceed \$2,000, imprisonment

fine not to exceed \$2,000, imprisonment for one year, or both.

Each taxpayer who is an employe will find that his employer has reported to a collector the amount of salary or wages he received if \$800 or over, and the same employe will report to the col-lector, for example, that he has paid his landlord \$800 for rent. These returns will be checked across in the offices of the collectors. It will be seen that not only the taxpayer's own statement as to what he has received will be in the hands of a collector's office, but also the statements of all persons but also the statements of all persons who have paid him sums of money. Even brokers' accounts, sometimes car-ried on their ledgers in code numbers or by other means intended to avoid the disclosure of the customers' names, will be the subject of scrutiny and report. report.

The internal revenue offices of the second New York district, which outranks all others in returns, are located in the New York Custom House. In 1917 between \$85,000,000 and \$90,000,000 in revenue taxes were collected in this district.



(Continued on page 171)

The People Rule in Russia



Little children in Russia today are learning things that little children in the old régime would have never dreamed of. All the teaching of class and caste is gone. All the form and ceremony that was once demanded from old and young alike, all the deference to rank, all the homage of fear that was the accepted tribute of officialdom, has been swept aside. These little children in the picture, perhaps orphanmartyrs to the cause that has given them their strange, new liberties, are under the protection of the Red Cross.

These soldiers at the left "will obey only the powers of their own choice," and from their appearance it would seem doubtful whether their choice would be very wise. They are supposed to be guarding gas tanks. Gas for use in observation balloons as well as the poison-gas of the trenches is transported in these metal cylinders, which resemble the containers for soda water. These tanks, it is stated, were sent back from the front at the suggestion of the Germans, who agreed to do likewise with their own, urging that "brothers" oughtn't to gas each other.

This is TORBENSEN INTERNAL GERE DRIVE

TORBENSEN Drive is made to last. Every owner gets a GOLD BOND GUARANTEE that the I-Beam axle and spindles will last as long as the truck, and the internal gears at least two years. This strong, solid-forged I-Beam is the unyielding steel backbone of TORBENSEN Rear Axle Drive. It does nothing but carry the load. It takes all the strain off the driving parts.

Powerful external contracting and internal expanding brakes make TORBENSEN Drive safe. They brake at the wheel and near the rim, with direct, inflexible action.

TORBENSEN Drive adds 45 percent to road clearance. The differential housing is small, because the gear reduction is divided between the differential and the internal gears at the wheels.

This jackshaft, with its pinions and differential, together with the internal gears, forms the driving mechanism of TOR-BENSEN Drive. It carries no load whatever. TORBENSEN Drive is lighter, saves gas, oil, tires and repair costs.

These jackshaft pinions apply the power through internal gears at the wheel and near the rim, giving TORBEN-SEN Drive tremendous driving leverage. All motors develop greater driving power with TORBENSEN Drive.

Send for interesting booklet—"DRIVING AT THE WHEEL and NEAR THE RIM." It tells all about TORBENSEN Drive.

Made by

THE TORBENSEN AXLE CO. Cleveland, Ohio

Largest Builder in the World of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks

The Roll of Honor



Mr. Frank D. Adams was the minister of "The New Stone Church" at Urbana, Illinois. Two months ago, though over the draft age, he felt called upon to join the colors. The deacons called upon Mrs. Adams and asked her to fill the pulpit while her husband is away. The next Sunday she preached in his pulpit and is now continuing in it regularly.

Here are eleven members of the Burnstad family, owners and operators of the Y-O ranch, said to be the biggest east of the Missouri River. Father Burnstad at the right and mother Burnstad at the left are lord and lady of a barony of 35,000 acres in North Dakota, inclusive of such appurtenances as a town and thousands of head of stock. The youngest Burnstad is not present, being only a few weeks old and still unable to top a horse. Leslie's presents this group with the caption "Families that are Making America."



Mrs. Mary Clark



James J. Clark



Sergeant Jerry Clark





Stanley L. Clark James W. Clark



Mrs. Mary Clark James W. Clark Marcel J. Clark

Mrs. Mary Clark, of Omaha, Nebraska, has a service flag with
five stars in it representing the service of her husband and her
four sons—all soldiers. James J. Clark, husband and father, a
soldier in the regular army for thirty years and now retired, is serving in the Government corral at Omaha. The four sons are: Jerry,
gunnery sergeant with Pershing's force in France; Stanley L.,
Twenty-fourth company band, Fort Logan, Colo.; James W,
drum major in the coast artillery, in Hawaii; Marcel J., chief
trumpeter, Fifth company, infantry, Fort Logan, Colo.



Miss Elizabeth Lansdale Du Miss Elizabeth Lausdale Du Val's ambition to become a wireless operator in the naval service was side-tracked, but she took up wireless work on a merchantman and became the first and only woman wireless operator doing sea service. Miss Du Val's home is in Bal-timore, Maryland.



Somewhere in France there are thousands of American boys who look like this at the end of a hard day serving the big guns. In their rough overalls these young artillerymen of the First Brigade Coast Artillery Corps of the American Expeditionary Force look more like workmen than soldiers, but workmen or soldiers they are *Heroes*.



Miss Dorothy Frooks, a New York telephone operator, has been decorated by the American Patriotic Society for her work in enlisting men in the hospital service. Her recruits for the National Guard and Regular Army are estimated at 6,000. She expects to go to France soon for hospital work.

Clifford H. De Roode, of Chicago, now in the French army, served in the ambulance service, was deco-rated, joined the Foreign Legion, was made lieutenant and later became an aviator.

Why Franklin Cars Are Selling And Why They Will Continue To Sell

YOU hear a great deal of talk about the automobile business.

Just write this down for a fact:

The service car—the car of practical utility—has nothing to fear from these exacting times. The *nature of demand* has changed but *demand* goes on.

Buyers want economy.

The car that meets conditions is not suffering for buyers.

The economical utility car will "carry on" as long as the country carries on—men must get about.

Unthinking people who refer to every passenger automobile as a pleasure car do not speak of the "pleasure elevator" or the "pleasure trolley."

When the utility car stops, the country will stop. We cannot go back to old methods. Feed is high and there are not enough horses.

In Every Thrift and Efficiency Test Held the Franklin Established a Record

Perhaps because the automobile is a comparatively new invention, is the reason why no *universal standard* of mileage for either gasoline or tires has been adopted by all cars. Or perhaps it is figured that motorists are not interested in low operating and maintenance costs.

It remains a fact, however, that if all fine cars were as efficient as

the Franklin, a gallon of gasoline would deliver more than the typical average of six to eleven miles. It would go twenty or *more* miles, as Franklin owners daily make a gallon go.

It is also certain that if all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, a set of tires would do considerably better than 6,000 or 7,000 miles. The national mileage of Franklin owners, over a five year period and compiled from owners' own reports, shows 10,203 miles to the set.

For every fine motor car to be as efficient as the Franklin, every fine motor car would have to be scientifically constructed—a scientific light weight car.

Trend Toward Franklin Cars Since Increased Costs of Gasoline and Tires

To get Franklin efficiency, means doing away with the gasoline-consuming Water Cooling System and adopting DIRECT AIR COOLING.

This means the *elimination* of the 177 complicated parts of plumbing that hold water—then as in the Franklin, there would be nothing to freeze in Winter and in Summer there would be nothing to overheat. And the expense that follows these annoyances, of course, would be avoided.

To get Franklin tire mileage and Franklin long-life, every fine motor car would have to adopt Franklin flexible construction; its light unsprung weight; its full elliptic springs—the basic Franklin principles that minimize friction and drag, and do away with excessive and unnecessary hammering on the tires.

The used car problem too would be solved. All a motorist has to do to ascertain the relative long life of fine motor cars is to study used car advertising and the *prices* quoted. It tells the motorist, if he is alert, what to *avoid* when considering the purchase of a new car.

Construction of Motor Cars Shows Motorists Whether Economy Is Possible

Whenever a motorist wonders why he is unable to join in the conservation of the nation's gasoline and rubber—

Whenever he feels that his operating and maintenance costs are double those of his friend, the Franklin owner-

He need only to examine the construction of his car.

Then know the facts about the Franklin Basic Principles of Scientific-Light-Weight Construction.

These principles and the 1,000 pounds difference in weight in favor of the Light Weight Franklin are very likely to make him a Franklin owner immediately.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

HARTFOR

FIRE insurance in the Hartford is only a step in the right direction. Your ability to work is your greatest asset. Is it also insured? This protection is also furnished by the Two Hartfords.

Any agent or broker can sell you a Hartford policy.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD ACCIDENT AND INDEMNITY CO.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT







LIKE DIAMONDS



Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Why Coal is Hard to Get

THE transfer of the oil industry of the United States to government control is not likely to have a soothing effect on American consumers or the gov-ernments of the Allied countries. The oil situation has been eminently satisfactory up to the present time. On the other hand, the well-meaning efforts of the Fuel Administration to keep down the price of coal were responsible for errors of judgment for which the shiver-ing cities of the East are now paying. During the summer months, when was abundant and cars were available the public was warned against "hoard-ing" and advised to wait for the cheaper ing and advised to wait for the cheaper prices which the Fuel Administration would force upon the operators. The consequence was that thousands of home owners, influenced at once by patriotism and thrift, abandoned their annual cusof filling their cellars with coal during the summer months. As a result, an unprecedented demand for coal arose at the very moment when the railroads were choked with government priority shipments. This is but one of the costly shipments. This is but one of the costly errors of judgment which undoubtedly would have been avoided if Dr. Garfield had surrounded himself with practical coal men. It is not surprising that, in the face of lamentable coal fiascoes, the face general alarm is inspired by the establishment of the oil division of the Fuel Administration. Consumers know that the oil situation has been well managed heretofore without interference by the Government. It will have to be demonstrated that government control of fuel oil is less dangerous than government control of other fuels.

The Real Coal Economy

THE bill before Congress, backed by President Wilson, to utilize the thirty-five million horse power that awaits construction of water power plants on lands controlled by the Amercan Government will now receive consideration that would have been denied it before the results of the coal famine created an object lesson which no member of the House and Senate can afford to ignore. Formerly, a few words in Congrethe subject of the "water power water power trust were sufficient to stampede a majority of the lawmakers and block intelligent propositions for the utilization of a great national asset. But millions of people who never gave water power a thought can now understand why it is better to transmit light, power and heat by wire than to transfer millions of tons of coal in trains. It is easy enough for the Government to protect the interests of future generations by retaining the right to buy back the plants after a fixed period of reasonable length, and for State govern-ments to regulate the rates charged by the hydro-electric plants. When America's water power is fully harnessed it will be impossible to duplicate this winter's coal famine.

Here's a Good Job for T. R.

Congress, regardless of party, is determined to create a Department of Munitions, headed by a cabinet officer. The need for the new portfolio is obvious.
The United States is facing conditions

candidates, so far considered, however appears to possess exactly the qualities appears to possess exactly the qualities required for the new cabinet position. Democrats as well as Republicans, therefore, see in Colonel Roosevelt an almost ideal man for a position that does not lend itself to experimentation. President Wilson went outside the ranks of his party to appoint Elibu Root head of the party to appoint Elihu Root head of the Russian mission. There is no valid rea-son why, in this time of national peril, he should permit political considerations to prevent a drafting of the best ability in the country for the success of the war.

A coalition cabinet would intensify the loyalty which Republicans are now displaying toward the Wilson Administration. And the driving power and tremendous popularity of Roosevelt would be potent factors in the immediate success of a vitally present drive for a very of a vitally necessary drive for an over-whelming supply of munitions to be used against the Germans on the western front next summer.

An Intelligent War Tax

PEOPLE of small means will pay a smaller war tax than the owners of great wealth, but their contributions to great wealth, but their contributions to the war fund are appreciable deductions from incomes that have been more than cut in half by the high prices of living necessities. For that reason, every Amer-ican is a partner in the plan now under way to reframe the war tax law passed at the last session of Congress. Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, a dominant mem-ber of the Finance Committee and an expert on taxation, is leading a fight to ise the makeshift bill rushed through Congress as an emergency measure. Senator Smoot's substitute bill will correct inequalities that have become correct mequalities that nave become glaringly obvious and will repeal the various "jokers" interpolated into a law that should have been a simple, straight-forward means of raising the greatest amount of money for the war against Germany with the least danger to national prosperity. The Smoot bill, for example, eliminates the zone system of increased rates on second-class postage, which had no reason for existence in a taxation bill. The excess profits provisions of the war tax law are repealed and succeeded by a new definition of capital succeeded by a new definition of capita investment that is fair to all businesses A notable feature of Senator Smoot's sane measure is the fact that it is phrased in terms so direct and simple that even the people who pay the taxes may understand the language of the bill.

Are Party Issues Dead?

ENATOR JAMES HAMILTON S LEWIS, of Illinois, predicts an entirely D LEWIS, of Illinois, predicts an entirely new party line-up after peace is declared. He believes that the present political organizations will pass into history and that the new parties will divide on questions of foreign policy. It is his theory that the Atlantic coast and the South, favoring a close trade and defensive alliance with Great Britain, will be matched against the West, which would oppose any arrangement that specified oppose any arrangement that specified the maintenance of a large army and navy. Other members of Congress predict a coalition of Republicans and De diet a coalition of Republicans and Demo-crats to stem the steadily rising flood of Socialism which, they fear, will make rapid progress as a result of government direc-tion of railroads and Federal control of living necessities during the period of the war. The political prophets are de-veloping plausible arguments to back their predictions. Nevertheless, it is The United States is facing conditions which compelled Great Britain early in the war to appoint a Minister of Munitions. The success of the British department, it is generally conceded, was due to the restless energy and direct methods of David Lloyd George, the present premier. For that reason, members of the House and Senate realize the need for an aggressive personality in the position to be created. None of the



Every Issue of

anity Fair

Boost for the Morale of the Nation

"For God's sake, cheer up the people of France," said Pershing when they saked him what America could do to help win the war. Morale, and the "cheero spirit" in France, in England and in America will do more to beat Germany than any other single thing. Lack of it will give victory to the Hun.

Vanity Fair cannot build ships. Or move freight. Or go over the top with an Enfield. But it can help to dispel gloom. It can keep cheerful the men who go and the men and women who go and the men and women who stay. It can chronicle that side of the war which refuses to be dark—its unquenchable humor, its unconscious heroism, its outstanding figures; and mirror-cheerfully—the swift current of war-time life at home.

value of the war. It was a proper to be war. It was particles on serious phases of it. It shows portraits of the men who are in the forefront. It also treats as they deserve incidents and accidents of war-time life which call for humorous appreciation or caustic comment.

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Rounding Up Income Tax Dodgers

(Continued from page 165)

The penalty, as far as individuals are concerned, for failing to make a report at the proper time, is a fine not in excess of \$1,000 and an increase of the tax due by fifty per cent. For making a false report the penalty is a fine not to exceed \$2,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both, and, in the discretion of the court, an additional 100 per cent. of the tax evaded. For failure to pay a tax when due five per cent. of the amount unpaid, plus one per cent, interest for each full month in which it remains unpaid, will be assessed.

Where a corporation fails to file a re-

Where a corporation fails to file a report at the proper time, the penalty is a fine not in excess of \$10,000 and a fifty per cent. increase in the tax assessed; for a corporation making a false return a fine not in excess of \$10,000 and an increase of 100 per cent. in the tax, and imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

year, or both.

In any case where a collector is not satisfied that a correct return has been made, either because of investigations made by his own men or through private communication by outsiders, he may, under his seal and a summons, compel the supposed delinquent to appear before him and produce his books and papers, and, in addition, can compel banks, brokers and all others who have had dealings with the suspected person to produce any books or papers which will detail their dealings with him.

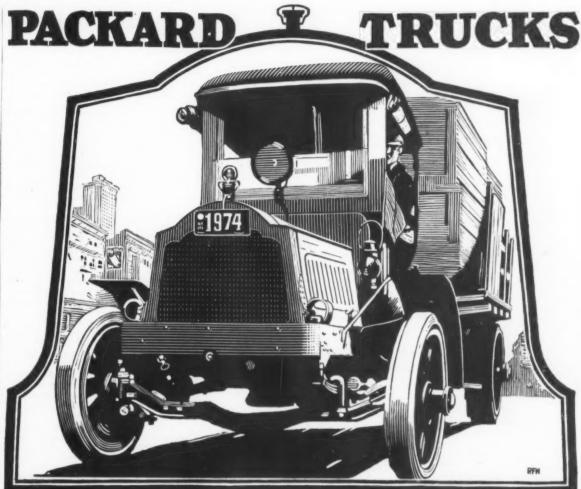
Another scheme to which the collectors will resort will be to make all landlords, except those handling tenement house properties, turn in to them a list of the rent payers and lease holders with whom they do business. In the cities it is taken for granted that the average person spends from one-quarter to one-third of his income for rentals, and by a little simple multiplication the authorities anticipate tracing many tax dodgers through the landlords' reports. It is believed by many, however, that the increase in the cost of living and the growing income tax will result in smaller percentages going into rent

sult in smaller percentages going into rent.

For the most part all persons subject to the tax will be expected to obtain their blanks from the office of a collector or at one of the information branches, but in many sections blanks will be sent by mail to all of those who paid an income tax last year. In addition some collectors will convey a gentle hint to certain persons who have not yet paid a tax but who make their homes in residential neighborhoods in which, the inference would be, dwell only those able to pay, by sending them tax blanks. Special films and slides are being displayed at many of the moving picture theaters, warning the patrons of these to make out their tax blanks before the first of March and citing the penalties which will follow any effort to evade the law.

which will follow any effort to evade the law.

"Persons unacquainted with facts," said one collector, "are prone to accuse large concerns and big business interests of 'beating' the tax. This is an untrue, and positively silly, statement. The large concerns do not cheat or try to do so. For the matter of that they couldn't afford to. Under the law all information furnished a collector of internal revenue is secret, and no firm can obtain any knowledge of a rival's business through one of our offices. But it would be different in the case of a concern which tried to cheat the law. The detection of such an offense would be followed by federal action to punish and a civil action to recover, and then the dealings of the accused firm would become a matter of public record. Most large business interests have special employes to attend to all tax matters, and all that the heads have to do with this particular phase of their business is sign the figures as they are brought to them."



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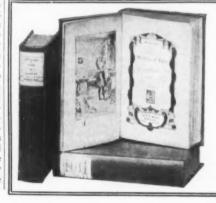
With winter adding further to the blockade, thoughtful business men have

turned to Packard direct transportation as the most certain means of moving their stuff on schedule.

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The Melting Pot

THE payroll of the U. S. Army and cumcision; second, confirmation; third, Navy is now nearly \$100,000,000 a exemption."

State prisoners in New York are to be the cultivation of farms during

the war.

A German newspaper confers the title of "The Prince of Hell" on the inventor of liquid fire.

Representative Jeanette Rankin, the only woman in Congress, is championing "Free Ireland."

The Secretary of Agriculture asked Congress for \$6,000,000 to buy seeds at cost for farmers.

Last year, \$1,250,000,000 worth of merican pork was sent abroad. Hence our porkless days.

When our greatest dreadnought fires a broadside, it is equal to the discharge of over 700,000 rifles.

Billy Sunday says that "Germany lost out when she traded the cross of Jesus or the iron cross."

Milwaukee grocers and butchers are adding a five-cent charge for making deliveries to customers.

The California State Development Board favors the importation of Chinese

farmers during the war.

Kansas City Street Railway employees threatened to strike if women conductors

were employed on the line.

Great Britain uses ten times as much tea as coffee, and the United States ten times as much coffee as tea.

A private at Camp Devens, Mass., has been sentenced for fifteen years in prison for refusal to go on sentry duty.

The Bolsheviki when they seized the
Petrograd banks found in them over

\$150,000 to the credit of Kerensky.

A German professor declares that the

ordinary Prussian soldier is educationally unfit for a democratic government. Two million mothers of the country have appealed to President Wilson to

prevent polygamy from gaining ground.

Because of an election dispute, the minority members of the Senate of Peru

struck and walked out of the Chamber.

Rifle practice in all high schools of the country was recommended by the Na-tional Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. A private at the National Army can-

tonment near Louisville has been sent to prison for ten years for vilifying the

It is charged that the American public is paying \$1,000,000 a day for the mis-takes of the Fuel Administrator at Washington.

The District Attorney of New York claims that many criminals in that city are wearing army uniforms to facilitate

the commission of crime.

The students' volunteer conference at the Northfield Seminary has decided to raise \$1,000,000 to teach 200,000 college students the life of Christ.

Soldiers' wives in France employed in munitions works threaten to strike unless

they are given holidays whenever their husbands are home on furlough.

The New York State Federation of Labor recommends the substitution of regulated sale of liquors, the light wines, ciders and beers for prohibition.

Seven Socialists are members of the Board of Aldermen of New York City, and 10 Socialists and one negro are members of the State Legislature.

Officers of the Dairymen's League, New York, have been indicted under the Anti-Trust Act for refusing to sell to dealers unless they paid league prices.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, blames college professors for "an academic attitude unworthy of leaders of thought," causing many coung many to be "near traiters."

near-traitors

remark that there were three epochs in the life of the Jewish youth: "first, cir- Let the

A New York stockbroker who recently died, pays, in his will, a tribute to his wife, of whom he said: "I am indebted for sixty-two years of happy married life."

A seventy-two-year old man in Philadelphia charged with not supporting his wife, aged seventy-six, rejoined that she was too much of a flirt for him to live

The Congressman representing the first district of New York State received a larger vote than the aggregate cast for all the eight members of Congress from

Mississippi.

It is estimated that the Daylight Say ing Plan in the United States would save the country 1,000,000 tons of coal and enough gas and electric energy taggregate a total saving of \$40,000,000.

The Government in its direction of our railroads, has the power by doubling freight and passenger rates to add enor mously to its income, and thus help to meet its war bill.

The Episcopal Synod for the Province of New York and New Jersey has struck from its by-laws the words which pre-vented women from being appointed to

the Commission on Missions.
Senator King of Utah, Democrat, has offered a resolution to ascertain whether Congress has constitutional authority to fix wage-standards on all Government work for the period of the war.

Army surgeons report that ditions are superior in the Middle West states and that on an average all enlisted men are now physically better than en-

men are now physically better than en-listed men were fifty years ago.

The Milwaukee Association of Com-merce asks that the alien ban be lifted from its river zone because it affects 3600 law-abiding men and will seriously

check distribution of fuel and food.

During Great Britain's recent day of prayer it was "dry" for the first time in its history. At the moving picture shows the proclamation of prayer was read and the anthem, "O God Our Help," was sung.

For the first time the Jews of all factions—reform, orthodox and radical have united for a single purpose, in New York, and that purpose is a Federation for the Support of Philanthropic Jewish

A New Jersey father recently shot to death his wayward daughter of sev teen years and then killed himself. dying statement to his wife was: "I think this will make things better for you, Ma."

Northern Democrats are grumbling be-cause with one exception all the eleven important Committee chairmanships in Congress are held by the South. ectional lines

Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of tents were left behind by an army di-vision in Camp Mills, Long Island, and were overlooked by the authorities until they were almost covered by snow, though tents were sadly needed by the soldiers in Southern camps.

Charles E. Hughes expresses the hope that through this war we may learn how to regulate and not destroy, open the door to American enterprise here and abroad under rules of public protection which can be known in ad-vance and which reason can approve." As a result of the war, it is said that Columbia University has lost 2000

As a result of the war, it is said that Columbia University has lost 2000 students and faces \$300,000 deficit; Pennsylvania, 2000 men and \$300,000 deficit; Yale, 1300 men enlisted and \$260,000 deficit; Princeton, 700 students and \$124,000 deficit; Cornell, 1500 students, and 130 faculty members enlisted and the control of the control listed, with a deficit of \$100,000; Brown, 300 men in service with deficit of \$40,000. many young men to be "near-traitors." 300 men in service with deficit of \$40,000.

Governor Whitman of New York has removed a draft inspector for a jesting up by extra work performed by the

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Washington's Dismal Failure

plan of seven interchangeable parts was abandoned. This is the view of American arms manufacturers. There is a good deal to be said for both opinions. There is August 1st. Secretary Baker to be said for both opinions. There is a good deal to be said for the policy actually adopted of insisting upon a high degree of technical perfection, with the result of disorganizing factories and delaying the officers, those of the line who have on their hands the task of making soldiers to fight Germany, is unanimous that a grave error was made by the Ordnance Bureau.

In the opinion of these fighting officers an even graver mistake was made by the Ordnance Bureau with regard to machine-guns. I have not mentioned the case of rifles first because it was most case of rifles first because it was most critical, but because the inability of the War Department to relate itself to the productive capacity of industry could be more clearly and simply shown in regard to rifles than in regard to any other weapon. At most, all that has been sacrificed in the case of rifles is the training of our men, unless some situation arises on the west-ern front which might be saved if our men were able to use British ammunition. But in the case of the machine-guns not only is any real training impossible but our army in France will FOR A LONG our army in France will FOR A LONG TIME have only borrowed guns, and it is doubtful whether the French can lend guns to a large army. It is uncertain when we shall be able to make our own guns, and we are pinning all our hopes upon a gun which has never been tried in actual

When the war broke out the situation with respect to machine guns was similar to the situation with respect to rifles. There was a machine-gun production of respect-able proportions in this country. The Allies by their orders had built it up. The best gun made here and the one made in the gun made here and the one made in the largest quantity was the Lewis gun. This weapon is the main reliance of the British. They use it in tanks. They use it in aeroplanes. It is an American invention, manufactured in large quantities abroad. American generals who have been on the western front say that they heard no complaint regarding it. There may be better guns. There may not be better guns. There may not be better guns. That is a matter of opinion. But it is a tried and a proved gun and serves its purpose admir-ably in action.

The quickest way to get machine guns The quickest way to get machine guns would have been to adopt the Lewis gun shooting the British ammunition, along with the Enfield rifle shooting the British ammunition (machine guns and rifles shoot the same bullets). By expanding the the same bullets). By expanding the Lewis production, converting arms fac-tories to making Lewises, it would have been possible quickly to arm all our forces

with machine-guns and to have guns to spare by this time to lend to our allies. Or let us suppose it was desirable to sacrifice some time and arrange the Lewis as well as the Enfield to shoot our superior ammunition. This could have been done and the decision been reached promptly the Lewis production could have been expanded and our armies equipped with machine-guns BY THIS TIME. That is the estimony of the manufacturers of the ewis. Why wasn't it done? Secretary Baker in his testimony unconsciously furnished an explanation of the delay. "The war was not upon us" he protested. "We were not under such pressure as the British." Again he said: "We had proceeded with all the speed that was constent with excellence." In other words In other words the ordnance experts saw no emergency which compelled them to give weight to manufacturing rather than technical considerations. Whether excellence was obiderations. Whether excellence was obtained when the Browning machine-gun was adopted, the country will not know intil the Browning is tried in action.

For a million men there is need of about

Crozier testified that we should get about one-tenth that number of Brownings by one-tenth that number of Brownings by August 1st. Secretary Baker has put the number higher than this. But in any case if the most optimistic predictions are realized it will be near the end of 1918 before we can completely arm 1,000,000 men with machine-guns; that is, if the usual manufacturing delays that take place when a new and complicated piece of machinery is produced do not occur, and if trouble is not experienced over interchangeability—and here it should be noted that Colonel Lewis testified that it took him eighteen months to work out took him eighteen months to work out the interchangeability of his gun. If, in the interchangeability of his gun. If, in the opinion of the War Department, the Lewis gun had been totally unfit, its failure to avail itself of the possibility of rapid production this gun afforded would have been easily understood. But the Lewis was adopted as the weapon for the air service. It was plainly a good gun. It was a tried gun. It was susceptible of rapid production. Secretary Baker himself testified that no such delay would have taken place in its production as in that have taken place in its production as in the production of the Browning gun. And uet it was passed over for a gun that is And yet it was passed over for purely EXPERIMENTAL. or a gun that is

Some idea of the lack of equipment in cantonments may be obtained from the tes-timony of General Greble, of Camp Bowie. General Greble's forces are largely made up of National Guardsmen, and are there-fore, presumptively, in an advanced state of preparation and likely to be sent to France soon. General Greble testified in the last days of December. The National Guard was called out in the summer. Here are the shortages expressed in mer. Here are the shortages expressed in percentages of some of the more important items of equipment at Camp Bowie: Rifles 59 per cent. short, heavy machineguns none, light machine-guns 88 per cent. short, 3-inch guns 88 per cent. short, 6-inch guns none, 6-inch howitzers none, one-pound guns none, artillery harness 92 per cent. short, artillery ammunition 90 per cent. short. Some of these shortages were inevitable since no preparations were made for them until after war was declared. Some of them, as for example chared. Some of them, as for example those regarding rifles and machine-guns, sprang from the policy of insisting upon perfections real or theoretical which the British and French have been able to eliminate. By the time this article ap-pears the shortage in rifles will be cured. Each man using a gun will have one for

Each man using training purposes.

In clothing the army there was an failure. Cold weather equally grave failure. Cold weather came on and winter clothing was not ready. At Christmas time there was still a shortage of overcoats and woolen uniforms in the cantonments. This has now (in the middle of January) been largely but not entirely repaired. The result of the lack of warm clothing was much sickness, especially pneumonia, among the soldiers. At Camp Bowie, out men, 8,000 were sick 25,000 of 25,000 men, 8,000 were sick in the month of November and the death-rate ran sixteen a day. A uniform one-third lighter in weight than the German uniform and nearly one-third lighter than the French and English uniforms has been adopted. Everyone now concedes that this was a mistake. A heavier and stronger cloth is necessary to keep men. stronger cloth is necessary to keep men warm and give service in the trenches. "Shoddy" was introduced into the clothing of the soldiers, in a steadily increasing amount, until finally some of the later overcoats were made of 50 per cent. wool and 50 per cent "shoddy."

and 50 per cent "shoddy."

Experts disagree as to the effect of this innovation. Secretary Baker washed his hands of it, saying that he had had nothing to do with changing the cloth specifications. There is an unpleasant (Continued on page 175)



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Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph. D.

Editor's Note. In this department will be found suggestions covering Leslie's more important features, with special attention to its illustrations. As references will be made to earlier issues it is urged that a file of the magazine be kept by teachers and others who may wish to take advantage of these columns. A standard binder for this purpose will be supplied for \$1.50 by addressing this department. Owing to war conditions which prevented the shipment of paper, the rotogravure section was omitted from the last week's issue. Hence the premature reference to the Swiss photographs which had to be held over until this issue.

THE COVER: What details of the picture serve to bring out the artist's idea? Study closely the figures. What mythological character does the picture call to mind? Is Uncle Sam a parallel case? How would you justify the idea of our present position in the war?

THE COURSE OF THE WAR. the Week of the War. p. 154. (Before trying to summarize the progress which has been made note the points of interest touched upon last week.) Where does our chief interest center this week? Why? How is the submarine problem courected. our chief interest center this week? Why? How is the submarine problem connected with it? With the picture on p. 149 before you sum up the things needed to carry through a great ship-building progrem. What are the necessary steps in the process of ship construction, starting with the row materials? Delay to with the raw materials? Debate the question: Resolved that "ships will either win or lose the war." What is meant by insisting that the threatened offensive was "made in Germany" for diplomatic

GERMANY IN THE BALTIC. See pictures, p. 158. What great countries border on the Baltic? Has the Baltic played a very important part in history? What ports did the Germans have on the Baltic at the outbreak of the war? How has the situation about the Baltic hanged since the outbreak of the war? How has the situation about the Baltic changed since the outbreak of the war? How would autocracy be made safer by the possession of Riga? What difficulties are in the way? What methods are at hand for removing these? How do you explain the large number of vessels at the disposal of the Germans? How would you'rearrange the situation on the Baltic to make it "safe for democracy"?

PROFESSORS IN ARMS MAKE WAR IN PORTUGAL. See pictures, p. 159. What forces were prominent, in this movement? Why? How great are the military resources of Portugal? How serious would her abandonment of the Allied cause prove? Compare the part played by professors in this movement with that taken by the educated class in the overthrow of the monarchy. Compare point for point this movement with that of 1910. How important a part has the navy played in Portuguese history in recent years? (See Gooch, History of Our Time (1885-1911), pp. 73-81; Hayes, Modern Europe, Vol. II., for recent Portuguese history.)

THE AMBULANCE DRIVER'S LIFE. Pictures, p. 164. Imagine your-self an ambulance driver on the French front. Describe with these pictures before you your equipment, car, exact nature of the services required of you, and the difficulties to be encountered. (Note: recent issues of Leslie's contain some of the experiences of these drivers.)

WASHINGTON'S DISMAL FAIL-URE. P. 160. What do these pictures suggest as the problems to be solved? Why is the machine-gun so important? Describe its operation and point out its effectiveness as a weapon. What is your answer to this question after reading the article? Argue that the proper solution of problems of this character is either (1) the creation of a ministry of munitions (2) a war council, as suggested in the editorial column, or a coalition cabinet. do these boys and girls compare in appearance with those of your acquaint-best man for the post of Minister of ance? Why the arm bands?

(See "Here's a good job

THE COAL SITUATION. Pictures: THE COAL SITUATION. Pictures:
Mars Banks, the Home Fires, p. 153;
Watching the Nation's Business, p. 170.
How satisfactorily do these pictures explain the order of the National Fuel Administration? What connection is there between these pictures and the great god of war? (Note title "Mars Banks," etc.) Read "Paying the Price."
p. 6, and state whether the editor offers the same explanation or justification of the same explanation or justification of the order as the pictures. Look up the order and Dr. Garfield's explanation (for example his testimony appearing in full in daily papers of January 18th) and note how far they are in agreement. and note now far they are in agreement.

Sum up the main provisions of the order itself as it appeared in the papers of January 17th and 18th. (The Official Bulletin found at any post-office contains most of these orders in official form.)

OUR WAR PREPARATIONS: Smoke-Ot RWARPREPARATIONS: Smoke-less Days on the Rifle Range, p. 161; Snarl when You Use Cold Steel, p. 155. How important a part does the infantry-man really play in the war game today? How advantageous would this sort of training be in actual fighting?

THE PROBLEM OF TAXATION, Article p. 165; "An Intelligent War Tax," p. 170. What are the provisions of the war tax law? What changes are proposed and why? How do the provisions of the law illustrate the difficulties involved in raising money by taxation? What are raising money by taxation? What are the special merits of an income tax? Who are taxed under the law and to what extent? Upon what part of the country in particular does the burden rest? Why? What in your judgment is the most effective device proposed for rounding up those who would avoid the income tax? Compare this tax with the single tax in this particular, or some other form of taxation. What constitutes other form of taxation. What constitutes a "just" tax?

OUR WAR AIMS AND THE RUSSIAN SITUATION. Article, Masses against Imperialistic Peace, p. 175. See also issue of Jan. 26th. How have the statements of the British Labor Party helped to make clear the Allied war aims? helped to make clear the Allied war aims? Compare them point by point with Lloyd George's position and that of President Wilson. (For a complete statement see daily papers of Jan. 15th or 16th.) Take the map which appeared in issue of Jan. 26 (p. 140) and note the application of the British Labor Party's appeal thereto. How much more of the world is affected than appears here? Illustrate how England has applied the "principle of self-determination" to her own empire. On a map of the empire indicate her adherence to this by crosses.

own empire. On a map of the empire indicate her adherence to this by crosses.

Two views of the Bolsheviki. Which do you think more probable and why? Argue for or against the recognition of the Bolsheviki government. (Look up this point of recognition in some book on in-ternational law.)

ternational law.)
Note pictures, The People Rule in Russia, p. 166. What strikes you as unusual in the picture of the marching soldiers? What idea do you carry away as to the reason for their appearance? How do the types shown in the lower picture compare with those marching? How do these boys and girls compare in an

A SUGGESTION





"Eventually-Why Not Now?" Harry Morse Meyers

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Masses Against Imperialistic Peace

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

masses of Germany and Austria, which is thought by many to be one of the most significant offensives yet launched against German militarism and autocracy. It should be recalled that Lloyd George's speech, defining more fully than any pre-vious utterance the war aims of the Allies, vious utterance the war aims of the Allies, was addressed to British workmen and designed to rivet their support for the rest of the war. President Wilson's address, which followed in a few days, showed America's sympathy with the aspirations of the Russian people, and was intended, as has been the case with all of the President's received and the search of the se as has been the case with all of the President's notes or addresses, to reach the ear of the German people over the heads of their rulers. It has been disappointing that the President's address failed to awaken the appreciative response in Russia that was expected.

It may be safely predicted, however, that the message of the British Labor Party to the Russian people will strike a responsive chord in its endorsement of the

responsive chord in its endorsement of the principles of no annexations and the self-determination of peoples. The contrast of the British position with the German refusal to quit the Baltic provinces will tend to widen the breach between the negotiators at Brest-Litovsk. The more important question is, will the message of British labor reach effectively the German people? The courage of the message is in its application of the principle monsive chord in its endorsement of the ge is in its application of the principle the self-determination of peoples to the of the self-determination of peoples to the British Empire, specifically to the middle East, Africa and India. The German government has taught the German peo-ple to distrust every utterance of British statesmen, leading the people to believe that Britain's purpose in the war was to extend her territory at the expense of the German Empire. The message of the British Labor Party with its denial of imperialistic aims on the part of the Allies is calculated further to open the eyes of imperians the aims on the part of the Ames is calculated further to open the eyes of the German people to the way they have been deceived by their military leaders, and to increase the growing popular demand for peace.

Stand By Russia

A RE the Bolsheviki leaders patriots or agents of Germany? Some who are familiar with conditions in Russia con-sider that they are the paid agents of Germany and that every move in the peace parley at Brest-Litovsk has been according to a program outlined in advance at Berlin. The other view is that they are sincere advocates of a general as

THE British Labor Party, which holds the balance of power in British political Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Petrograd, in an interview at Stockholm gave it as his opinion that the Bolsheviki have attained such a position that at present nobody can overthrow them. No Allied government has yet recognized them, but Great Britain is carrying on business with Lenine through an agent business with Lenine through an agent acting under the direction of the embassy at Petrograd. Advices from Petrograd and Berlin, regarding the resumption of peace parleys, conflict, but in opening the eyes of the German people to the deceitfulness of their leaders and to the annexation plans of the military party the Bolsheviki have served the interests of the Allies. Dr. John R. Mott, a member of the Root Commission to Russia, believes that America should make every possible effort and expenditure to put Russia on her feet again. Dr. Mott asserts that greater results for the Allies could be obtained by the investment of the two or tained by the investment of the two or three billions of dollars recommended to be spent in Russia by the Root and Stevens Commissions than in the expenditure of forty or fifty billions on the western front. But anxious as we may be to help Russia to right herself and take her place beside the Allies, any nation must go slow in giving aid to a government that considers the repudiation of national debts

The Turmoil in Germany

The ruthfold in Germany
The result of the latest crisis in Germany has been victory for the PanGermans under Hindenburg over Foreign
Minister von Kuhlmann and the moderates. Von Kuhlmann is to have his way
in the east and von. Hindenburg is to be in the east and von. Hindenburg is to be free to dictate annexations in the west, in the event of possible victory. The as-scendancy of the military party does not mean that the advocates of peace have been silenced. A meeting of the annexa-tionist Fatherland party at Jena was broken up by the Independent Socialists, who these out the members of the Eather who threw out the members of the Fatherwho threw out the members of the Father-land party and passed a vote for "a gen-eral peace by understanding." The Kaiser's prestige is said to be at a low ebb because having at first sanctioned the no annexation and no indemnity policy at Brest-Litovsk he afterward repudiated it. More than ever is Germany under the control of Hindenburg and Ludendorf. One of the most outspoken critics of Pan-Germanism is Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Secretary of State for the Colo-nies, who was in the United States during the early part of the war. Dr. Dernburg is opposed to annexations and cash indemnities, saying that Germany would be powerless to enforce long-term payments opposed to a separate peace, and that their aim is to reach the masses in all the land, and that annexation of Russian belligerent countries in order to bring territory would be a source of danger.

Washington's Dismal Failure

ggestion that "shoddy" was adopted tent unifying its supply bureaus. But recreate a market for the product of certo create a market for the product of certain persons having influence with the supply committee of the Council of National Defense. A profitable contract certain shoddy dealers, with Council of National Defense connections, had for sorting army waste clippings of cloth, and old uniforms, underwear, overcoats and blankets, added to the suspicion aroused by the favor shown to "shoddy." The result of the inquiry is that the Senators conducting it are satisfied that procuring army supplies can not safely be left in the future to the military estab-

left in the future to the military estabcheft in the future to the military estab-hment. They propose to create a De-artment of Munitions with a cabinet ficer at its head. This is what England of France have done. The administration openly opposed. Secretary Baker has organized the War Department, intro-

Department, with a limited perception of the industrial side of war, and with the same man at the head of it who toler-ated the inefficiency of Sharpe and Croxier.

The investigation has given and nearer view of Secretary Baker. is a man of remarkable mental ability, of quick, clear and accurate mind, if some-what sophistical when it suits his purpose. What softman when it suits his purpose.
His is the brain of a brilliant lawyer.
Some day if he chooses he will make his
fortune at the bar, perhaps in New York,
BUT HE IS NOT AN EXECUTIVE. artment of Munitions with a cabinet dicer at its head. This is what England and France have done. The administration openly opposed. Secretary Baker has organized the War Department, introducing civilians in it and to a certain expectation.

Where is the driving power and the power of the driving power of the power of the power of the driving power. There has been none in the past.

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John Muir

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For the general public, for that large section of it which subscribed for Liberty Loan Bonds and especially for all who realize the patriotic spur which the war has given to Thrift this publication will be intensely interesting.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Notice.—Subscribers to Lexile's Weekly at the home office, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answer to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribes must remit 85 directly to the office of Lexile's in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. At hree-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jaspe inclosed," Financial Editor, Lexile's Weekly, 245 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

THE old man with a grouch who com-plained that he was unhappy because "there is one darn thing after another" happening all the while put in axiomatic form the predominating opin-

axiomatic form the predominating opinion of Wall Street.

The astonishing business embargo order of Garfield and the coal shortage concurrent with one of the worst blight zards on record and also concurrent with the seizure of the railroads by the United States, continuance of labor strikes and threats from Washington to commandeer everything in sight for war purposes, gave Wall Street an unhappy spell and knocked out of the market what little life was left in it.

life was left in it.

But the oldtimers in the Street have as their choicest motto, "the best is yet to come." Blizzards will pass, the coal situation will be relieved when we get rid of the red tape crowd and put business men in charge, and the railroads will come into their own after we drive the Bolsheviki out of American politics, on which they have had their grip altogether too long.

on which they have had their grip alto-gether too long.

The rising tide of protest against the proposition to add to all our troubles by pulling down the shutters on business means that the American public will not stand for this worst of all unnecessary impositions, whether it comes from Washington or anywhere else. And it ought not to.

ought not to. I know that my friend Frank A. Vanderlip differs with this opinion, for he says we ought to go back to the time when we did without a great many things that we now require. Would he like to that we now require. Would he like to go back to the time when he was a re-porter on the Chicago *Tribune* and live porter on the Chicago Troume and live as frugally as he was compelled to do then? Would he like to move the National City Bank back from its present sumptuous belongings to the humble quarters in which it started? Guess not!

quarters in which it started? Guess not:
I did not like to read in the weekly
review of such a prominent Wall Street
house as Keane, Zayas & Potts that
"money invested in luxuries and nonessentials, if not actually wasted, is at the very least rendered unproductive." This statement is not justified.

This statement is not justified.

The Fuel Administration at Washington when it had its senses admitted that "all industries are closely interrelated. For instance, pianos and jewelry may be sent to Chile to pay for nitrates needed for ammunition, and no large class can be arbitrarily cut off without seriously upsetting the entire industrial fabric of the country. Certainly no industry is "non-essential" to the workmen and capital employed therein, and when one considers that over 10,000,000 men and capital employed therein, and when one considers that over 10,000,000 people and \$13,000,000,000 of capital are employed by 'non-war' industries, the need of caution in dealing with this problem is manifest."

astute financier, Francis H. Sisson, of the Guaranty Trust Company, in his admirable address before the New York Foreign Trade Study Club not long since, referred to the fact that during the war the whole industrial and commer-cial machinery of every nation had been speeded up and that there was every our congested cities ever get on the ram-indication "that the far-seeing nations page with an organization like the I. W.W. are preparing not to shut down their vast

industries, either gradually or suddenly, but to keep them going at their present

What a fatal error it would be for us to pull down the shutters just because hysteria has seized some of the big men in business. Mr. Otto Kahn, clearheaded in business. Mr. Otto Kaini, clearneaneau as he always is, advises us not to take counsel from fear and says that the man who throws his holdings of securities, without necessity, on an "adverse, without necessity, on an "adverse," who throws his holdings of securities, without necessity, on an "adverse, highly sensitive and disturbed market" hurts himself and hurts his country, and he adds these impressive words: "The financial coward, the calamity-howler, should be awakened to a sense of shame and guilt by the stern voice of public without the stern voice of the stern voice of the stern voice of the ste

I am under obligations to Mr. John S. Briggs, of Rochester, N. Y., for sending me particulars of the "Cheer-Up" Ac me particulars of the "Cheer-Up" Advertising Campaign in that city inaugurated by the Rochester Auto Trades Association. Advertisements were run in every daily paper in Rochester to offset the present persistent German propaganda of fear and distrust. These advertisements urged the public to "stimulate business by buying. Buy wisely, of course, but buy"; and "keep on buying and assure prosperity. The Business Radbeyiki tall you to stop buying, when and assure prosperity. The Business Bolsheviki tell you to stop buying, when common sense tells you to keep on buy-ing." Sound advice!

We have the means with which to buy.

We have the means with which to buy. As that experienced financier, Mr. A. J. Hemphill, pointed out in a recent article in the *Guaranty News*, "individual deposits in all our banks, national, state, savings and trust companies, increased from a little less than \$18,000,000,000 in 1913, to approximately \$26,000,000,000 in 1917." He adds: "An even better in 1917." He adds: "An even better conception of our vast financial resources may be gathered from a recent estimate which put our national income for 1917 at \$50,000,000,000. By practicing conservation and true thrift—but not parsimony—these great resources should be great to recent the way is brighted by the property of the proper

mony—these great resources should be ample to meet the war's burdens." Absolutely true, but not if we give way to timidity and run to cover.

"Will Thrift Win the War?" is the title of an article by that shrewd and level-headed writer, observer and publicity manager, Mr. Maurice Switzer, of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. I thank him for spraying for the deality with the Kelly-Springheld Tire Co. I thank him for a copy and for the clarity with which he expresses his opinion of the situation when he says that "to dis-courage the manufacture of 'non-essen-tials' and to disorganize the many plants which are now producing such materials, will in my hundle indement precipi will, in my humble judgment, precipi-tate a period of depression which will not help win the war, but only set this country back when the war is over." The whole argument against the closingdown program is condensed in this crisp paragraph from Mr. Switzer's article in the New York Commercial:

Promote an atmosphere of gloom and depression, and the natural tendency is to hoard and hide; each man becomes apprehensive for his own safety, the spirit of co-operation is submerged in selfishness and the standard of civilization goes down instead of up. Bring up a child in fear of the dark and you will make of him a moral and physical coward; inetil into him a contempt for nursery hobgoblins, teach him that the night hath no terrors, the shadows no frightfulness, and you make of him a citizen and a man.

The shock of war is bringing a good many thoughtless legislators, and not a few newspapers and magazines, to their senses. The fearful story of Russia's Socialistic revolution is making some of us think of what might happen if the Trotzkys and Lenines which abound in

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The Bond Situation

THE recent improvement in the stock market, which followed the taking over of the railroads by the Government, over of the railroads by the Government, was reflected to some extent in the higher-grade bonds. There was, however, no pronounced upward movement in the bond market; prices halted and reacted somewhat, as was the case with stocks. No sustained rise can be looked for under present conditions and prospects, but the temporary firmness indicated what would happen with the ending of the war or occurrence of some other important or occurrence of some other important

favorable event.

The shadow of a fresh Liberty Loan is once more beginning to fall on the situa-tion. Some depression may attend the offering of the new bonds, if these bear a higher interest rate than previous issues, but it will hardly be as serious as hereto-fore. The effect of Government war financing on securities in general has been nnancing on securities in general has been largely discounted. Business, on whose profits the value of stocks and bonds depends, has measurably adjusted itself to the exigencies of the times. A further drastic decline in bonds is scarcely probable. Only a terrific disaster to the Allied cause could bring that about. A decisive Teutonic defeat should prove a bracer for most prices.

Shrewd bond buyers are disregarding

the mere passing influence of events, and studying the intrinsic worth of corpora-tion and municipal issues. Future fluctuations will not greatly disturb them, for

ations will not greatly disturb them, for never did the better sort of bonds com-mend themselves more highly than now. The fixed-value issues—real estate and farm mortgage bonds—still strongly ap-peal to conservative investors because of their liberal yield and safety, and do not appear to find much competition in the Federal Farm Loan issues

H., Philadelphia, Pa.: Your diversified investment plan is entirely sound. New York City \$1\frac{1}{2}\s would be a good addition to your manicipal list. They are exempt from all taxation and yield about \$4.7 per cent.

G., New York: Real estate and farm mortgage bonds are not so marketable as bonds listed on the exchanges, but many prefer them, because their prices do not fluctuate. You can obtain from reliable houses investments that are safe and that make an excellent yield.

N., Camden, N. J.: The yield on present market price of U. S. Steel Corp. s. f. 5's, is 5.2 per cent.; of Beth. Steel first lien and ref. mtg. 5's, series A, 5.9 per cent.; of Rep. I. & S. s. f. mtg. 5's, 5\frac{1}{2}\text{ per cent.}; of Beldwin Locomotive first mtg. s. f. 5's, 5.1\frac{1}{2}\text{ per cent.}; of Gen. Electric deb. 5's, 5\frac{1}{2}\text{ per cent.}; of Gen. Electric deb. 5's, 5\frac{1}{2}\text{ per cent.}; of the

first lien and ref. mtg. 5's, series A, 5.9 per cent.; of Rep. 1. & S. s. f. mtg. 5's, 5!per cent.; of Baldwin Lecomotive first mtg. s. f. 5's, 5.1 per cent.; of Gen. Electric deb. 5's, 5!\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent.

L. TOPEKA, KANS.: The first and ref. 5's of the Northern States Power Company (Minn.) may be had at a price to yield 6 per cent. The company serves a population exceeding 990,000 and net earnings are nearly 2!\(\frac{1}{2} \) times the interest charge. A liberal sinking fund provides for retirement of the bonds.

J. ELMBA, N. Y.: The Northern New York Utilities, Inc., col. tr. 6 per cent. notes are convertible into first mortgage and ref. bonds. They may be had at a price to yield 7!\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. They may be had at a price to yield 7!\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. They may be had at a price to yield 7!\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. They may be had at a price to yield 7!\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. They may be had at a price to reatral New York.

W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.: The first lien 6 per cent. serial gold notes of the Cuban American Sugar Company aggregate \$6,000,000. They mature from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1921, and are quoted to yield 65'\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 7!\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. according to maturity. They have an equity behind them of \$60,000,000. The company is paying dividends on both classes of stocks.

D., PROBIA, ILL.: Among the new attractive public utility issues are the No. Ohio Traction \(\frac{1}{2} \) Light Co. secured serial 7 per cent. bonds, obtainable at 100 and interest. The company serves a population of 470,000, including one-quarter of the people of Cleveland, and its net earnings are over 25\(\frac{1}{2} \) times the annual interest charge. The bonds are preceded by preferred and common stock acch paying 6 per cent. This looks like a good proposition.

A., MONTPELIKIA, Vr.: The coal company you mention does not seem to have sufficient security back of its bonds. A better proposition may be found in the \$1,250,000 first mtg. sinking fund 6 per cent. s

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

behind them. Garfield's extraordinary behind them. Garfield's extraordinary edict was as autocratic as it was unpatriotic and unnecessary. The people of this country were stirred by it to think a little more seriously of what their administration is doing at Washington and what the socialistic tendencies of the times really signify.

The rank and file of the American people will not in our day and generation be Bolshevikied as the poor pessants of

people will not in our day and generation be Bolshevikied as the poor peasants of Russia, seventy per cent. of them illiter-ates, have been. During the forty years in which I have watched the tides of busi-ness in Wall Street, I have seen many scares and panics, and the darkest clouds hovering over the financial horizon, but, hovering over the financial horizon, but, in the end, the sterling common sense of the American people always asserted itself and the ship was righted before the scuttlers had finished their job. I believe it will be righted again, and that, during the war and after the war, this country will enjoy a greater measure of propositive them eavy other.

country will enjoy a greater measure of prosperity than any other.

With normal crops, an early adjournment of Congress, and a reasonable interpretation of our war revenue measures, we shall emerge from the gloom of depression which has made Wall Street a dark spot on the map.

H., GALLITZIN, PENN.: Atchison, U. P., or S. P. is referable to B. & O. common. Penns. looks like a

R., Winston-Salem, N. C.: Texas Company and Tide later are more mature than Cosden, but the last has an

Nater are more mature than Conden, but the last has an accellent property.

H., Marshalltown, Iowa.: American Intl. Corp., tock is a good speculation at between 50 and 55. It asys at the rate of 6 per cent.

P., Natick, Mass.: I cannot forcell the course of prices. But, at present, Edison Electric Illuminating of doston and American Tel. & Tel. look like excellent

Boston and American Tel. & Tel. look like excellent purchases.

K., Toledo, O.; M., Rochesyer, N. Y.; R., Bolivar, Mo.: While the Commonwealth Finance Corporation is paying dividends on paid-up pfd. stock at the rate of 7%, it is paying nothing on common.

H., Northyller, N. Y.: Atchison preferred is safer than Southern Pacific, which is a common stock. The latter, however, is highly regarded. Its yield is greater than that of Atchison preferred.

W., Reinsville, N. C.: Union Carbide Company's reports indicate prosperity and the stock has been on an 8 per cent. basis. There has been a large increase of atock and it remains to be seen whether the dividend rate can be maintained. It is a fair business man's investment.

D., Erik, Penn.: I surely do not advise you to put your money unreservedly into the hands of a man not a member of any stock exchange, who offers to gamble with it in stocks for you and to share your profits but not your losses.

losses.

L. Kingaron, Pa.: If there were a good prospect that the Consolidated Progressive Oil Corp. could pay the promised dividend of 18 per cent. there would be no need of appealing to the public to buy the stock. Capitalists would scramble for it. Leave it alone.

B., Sr. Louis, Mo.: St. Paul preferred still looks good in view of the capable management and the fine record of the company. The road runs through a prosperous and growing section. Whether the 7 per cent. dividend can be maintained must depend upon the outcome of Federal control.

mantaneer must expense upon the outcome of Federal Control.

K., Greenwich, Conn.: R. I. common might better be held than ascrificed. Of course, the outcome of Government control of the railroads is still uncertain. A 20-point margin in such a market is not adequate for all contingencies. Mexican Petroleum is on a dividend basis and is a fair speculation at current figures.

M., East Hartford, Conn.: Continental Oil Company's 12 per cent. dividend yields a small return on present market price. It has a large surplus and a stock dividend is espected. Ohio Oil of Anglo-American is a better purchase so far as present yield is concerned. Ohio Oil has a melon-cutting in sight and Anglo-American has already cut its melon.

ent market price. It has a large surpus and a seesadividend is expected. Ohio Oll or Anglo-American is
a better purchase so far as prosent yield is concerned.
Ohio Oll has a melon-cutting in sight and Anglo-American
has already cut its melon.

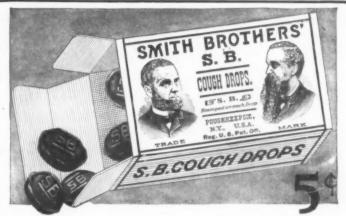
A. Edgewoop, ILL: This looks like a good time to buy
first-class stocks and bonds, prices of these securities being
now unusually low. Among attractive railroad stocks are:
Atchison, So. Pac., U. P., Ill. Central, and N. & W.
Among the industrials may be named U. S. Steel pfd.,
Lackawanna Steel pfd., Bethlehem Steel 8 per cent. pfd.,
Rep. I. & S. pfd., Corn Products pfd., Central Leather
pfd., and American Smelting pfd. Anglo-French bonds
and Dominion of Canada 5's are well regarded and safe.
P., Greenville, P.NSN: It looks safe to buy Westinghouse. It may go lower, but is worth while right now.
Previous issues of Lacey Profit Sharing bonds have proved
good investments. Miami Copper's next quarterly dividend will be at the rate of 86 per year, but there is no
certainty that the rate can be maintained. The company's war tax will be heavy. Safe securities for a woman
to purchase are bonds or pfd, stocks of leading railroad
or industrial corporations, or real estate or farm mortgage
bonds.

H. Cincleville. Ohio: Owing to need of larger

bonds.

H., Circleville, Ohio: Owing to need of larger working capital Willys-Overland wisely reduced its yearly dividend from 12% to 4%. The new rate makes a return of a little more than 6% on market price. The stock is a fair business man's speculation. The company is doing

(Continued on page 178)



The Cough that Lost a Trench

GERMANS ESCAPE AMERICAN AMBUSH Plan to Seize Patrols Frustrated by Soldier With a Cold Bat tole

This dispatch appeared in apers throughout the United States on Nov. 22

DID you read the earliest news dispatches from American soldiers on the fighting line? An American soldier coughed and betrayed his position to raiding Germans. The trench was lost. Lives were endangered.

Not often is a cough so serious. But often it is embarrassing, inconvenient, distracting. And coughing is nearly always preventable.

Stop coughing before it begins. Use mith Brothers S. B. Cough Drops. Use them when you feel the advancing symptoms of cold or cough. Use them in cold, raw, damp weather as prevention.

When you are packing comfort kits for soldiers, remember that the French climate is rainy and trenches are cold and wet. Two or three boxes of Smith Brothers in a kit will be mighty welcome.

Smith Brothers S. B. Cough Drops are pure. No drugs. No narcotics. Just enough charcoal to sweeten the stomach and aid digestion. Put one in your mouth at bedtime to keep the breathing passages clear.

SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie

Send This Issue to a SOLDIER or SAILOR

at the Front 00

When you've finished reading this issue simply stick a one cent stamp alongside Postmaster Burleson's notice on the front cover, and drop it in the mail.

The Government will see that it is transported to the soldiers and sailors at the front.

Leslie's Weekly, with its pictures and terse descriptions of the news events of the world, is one of the most appreciated periodicals you can send the men at the front.



The Boss Is Sizing YOU Up

Get Ready—Your Chance Will Surely Cor

Get Ready— rour Chance Will Surely Come
Choose the position you want in the work you like besthen train for it. You can do it in spare time in your own
once through the International Correspondence Schools.
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INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
BOX 4194, Scranton, Pa.
Explaintully shout your Course in the subject marked X:
Elicetrical Engineering
Mechanical Drafting
Clvil Engineering
Stationary Engineering
Mining Engineering
Mining Engineering
ARCHITECTURE

Address

Advertising in War-Time and Afterwards

(FROM "SLANTS THE FIFTH," BY COURTESY OF BERRIEN-DURSTINE, INC., ADVERTISING AGENCY, NEW YORK.)

Men who think today think war first, business second. Publications for people who think show war on every page. The war brought us at once to the end and the beginning of things. The war has standards are being revised and adjusted. It is a time for sincere

Because advertising is vital it reacts to the war like all other vital forces. It takes on new forms. One of them is the advertising of causes and ideas.

This "cause" advertising is not designed to create markets. Its purpose is to create opinions. It does not aim to apologize but to convince. It is no longer used in defence of reaction. It is a powerful weapon for prog-

The paid-for columns of the papers are court-rooms in which the litigants try their case before the jury of the people.

A New Yorker of national reputation was recently men-tioned for the position of food controller of the State of New There was opposition to ppointment. He chalhis appointment. lenged his opponents to a public discussion of the merits of the case in the newspapers-not in the news columns, but in the advertising columns. When they complained that they had no funds for this purpose, his reply was that he would supply the money. And he did.

Advertising is giving the dis cussion of such fundamental issues as war and peace, de-mocracy and the relations of capital and labor, new and infinitely larger audiences than ever considered all sides of these questions before. Editorials express at best the opinions of a small circle of men whose ideas consciously or unconsciously exert an influence upon their news columns. The newspaper reader saw only one viewpoint pre-sented to him—his editor's viewpoint—until advertising showed him that there is frequently another side of the question.

In normal times, the manufacturer had one problem—the extension or retention of the sale of his product. Today it is not so simple. He must plan two ways: plan for the im-mediate future and plan for the time when peace is declared. It may very well be that peace will come as suddenly as did war. For the manufacturer caught unprepared, an unexpected peace declaration may be as disastrous, from a business standpoint, as was the declara-tion of war. The world can't settle back overnight.

The present period of adjust-ment should not be mistaken

for anything but what it isan interlude. This interlude is precisely like the one experi-enced in England, France and Canada—a settling into war harness, a cutting away of hindrances to conservation and speed, a tuning-up to keener, more intensive activities.

Three types of business men should be planning advertising First, the manufacturer whose product appears to be a non-essential now, but which is destined to be a necessity shortly. Second, the manufacturer who has been doing a comfortable business and now finds his goods in greater demand than ever. In this category are various foods, household products, such as soap, kitchen utensils, hardware, heating utensils, hardware, heating plants that do save coal, paints and varnishes to keep things from deterioration, and clothing, too, of the sensible, longlived sort.

The third type is the manufacturer who is expanding his lant to meet government needs. He cannot afford to wait for a deadly drop after the war. Every dollar invested in new plant and equipment should be represented now in a fund for creating an after-the-war demand through advertising. To slack off the demand-producing program is as disastrous as slackening production in any part of the plant.

For after the war the nations will be mobilized along un-dreamt-of lines of international-ism. The world must be rebuilt. Today's advertising in the domestic market will result in an organized group of relations in factory, trade and home that will produce dominant manufacturing and distributive advantages.

There will be, in all this advertising, departures from methods and classes of mediums hitherto accepted. These are days of emancipations from the customary. The forty-, sixty-, eighty-year-old organizations that have honest products, respect and strong business friendships must prepare for this new freedom-now.

Patria

There is a regal woman that I love, Yet not as some bond-slave might love his queen,

Deeming his station infinitely mean, Nor daring dreams of one so far above.

The linked stars that her rich tresses bir Make up a crown she earned the right

Through suff rings such as my own soul might share; My passion's stronger since it is not blind.

She earned her crown. No inbred royal line Fed thinned-out blood to stagnate in her veins. But daughter of a hundred common

She claims from each some virtue half

And fares forth as a woman sweetly proud, Swayed often by emotion—most by faith; Or trusts her intuition's beckoning wraith When faith is troubled by some passing

Her very frailty oft my passion stirs; Loving, I dread dark pitfalls when she

gropes, Yet dare to hope she's strengthened by

my hopes Or heeds poor warnings from a heart that's hers.

Aye, she may err! And grieving, you and I,

Knowing the faith that animates her

powers, Trusting the heart that beats in time

every right may boldly question why.

But then she calls — and every fibre

Doubt steps aside and questionings are

dumb, She need not reason when she bids me

come; I am a lover. Brain and heart are

BURGES JOHNSON.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Jasper's Hints to Money-Maker's

(Continued from page 177)

a larger business than ever, but the profits from the Curtiss Company remain to be seen. Superior Steel reports prosperity. It paid its initial dividend of 1½% on common in November last. The stock is lower than the figure you give. It is a fair business man's purchase. W., CINCINATO, Olino: Ohio Oli is a S. O. subsidiary, and highly prosperous, with a large surplus and a melon promised. Midwest Refining is a rising independent company whose stock has speculative possibilities. U. S. Steel common is a good business man's investment, though there are rumors that extra dividends will be cut off. The pdf. is better. Republic from 8 Steel fid. and Goodyear first pdf. are among the best industrial stocks. An issue of second pdf. stock cannot be detrimental to first pdf. It might be so to common atock, as stock as such as the providence of Goodrich common and Goodyear common is prouising. Goodyear common is the better of the two, being more seasoned and making a higher yield.

New York, January 28, 1917.

Jappen.

First mortgage 6 per cent. loans of \$200 and up are dealt in by Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kana., in business for 85 years. Ask them for free look let?

Markham & May Co., Milwaukec, Wis., recommend as an ideal war-time investment Wisconsis Dairy Farm Mortgages, always worth par and yielding 6 per cent. Interested persons should write to the company for its free Bookket \$2.

Apartment bonds yielding 7 per cent., and in denominations from \$100 to \$1000, are offered by G. L. Miller Co., 5 Bank & Trust Building, Miami, Florida, and S-1017 Hurt Building, Atlanta, G. The company will send to any address its free booklet. *Reasons Way, New York.

A works Stock Eschange, 48 Broadway, New York. A mong well-regarded investments are classed the first mortgage act state bonds as feguared and the first mortgage and estate bonds as feguared and the first mortgage and estate bonds as feguared and the first mortgage and estate bonds as feguared and the first mortga

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Aeolian Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in re
Belasco Bijou Booth	Polly with a Past Girl O' Mine Seventeen	Clever comedy New musical comedy Tarkington's story dramatized
Carnegie Hall	Concerts	Music by leading organizations and soloists
Casino	Oh, Boy!	Musical comedy success from last sea
Century	Chu Chin Chow	Oriental spectacle with music
Cohan & Harris	A Tailor-Made Man	Clever and well-act ed comedy
Criterion	Happiness	Laurette Taylor a
Comedy	Four short plays	Washington Square Players in cleve bill
Maxine Elliott Eltinge	Eyes of Youth Business Before Pleasure	Unusual melodrama Potash and Perlmut ter, funnier that ever, as film mag nates
Empire	Lady of the Camel	Ethel Barrymore in Dumas classic
Fulton	Billeted	Margaret Anglin is new war play
Gaiety	General Post	Amusing wartim
Globe	Jack O'Lantern	Fred Stone assisted by wonderfull trained chorus
Hippodrome	Cheer Up	Mammothyaudeville

Hudson	The Pipes of Pan	Comedy of rare
Knickerbocker	The Land of Joy	Remarkable Spanish dancers
Liberty	Going Up	Amusing farce with
Longacre	Yes or No	Unusual drama
Lyceum	Tiger Rose	Melodrama in true Belasco style
Manhattan	Experience	Modern morality
Metropolitan	Grand Opera	Famous singers in
Moroeco	Lombardi, Ltd.	Lively comedy about a designer of gowns
New Amsterdam	Cohan Revue	Smart medley
Park	Seven Days Leave	New Melodrama
Playhouse	The Heritage	New drama by Eu- gene Walter
Plymouth	The Gipsy Trail	Delightful fresh comedy
Princess	Oh, Lady, Lady	
Shubert	Maytime	Charming, unusual
Vieux Colombier	Repertory	Standard plays given in French
39th Street	Blind Youth	Lou Tellegen in dra- ma of regeneration
RAT	HER MORE SO	PHISTICATED
Astor	Why Marry?	Witty comedy

New Amsterdam Park	Cohan Revue Seven Days Leave	Smart medley New Melodrama
Playhouse	The Heritage	New drama by Eu- gene Walter
Plymouth	The Gipsy Trail	Delightful fresh comedy
Princess	Oh, Lady, Lady	
Shubert	Maytime	Charming, unusual play with music
Vieux Colombier	Repertory	Standard plays given in French
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RAT	HER MORE SOI	PHISTICATED
Astor	Why Marry?	Witty comedy
Broadhurst	The Madonna of the Future	New comedy by Alan Dale
Cort	Flo-Flo	Frisky musical comedy
Republic	Parlor, Bedroom and Bath	Uproarious farce
44th Street	Over the Top	Snappy revue





WAS SHE GUILTY? A beautiful queen, young, impulsive, generous and brave—a diamond

sive, generous and brave - a diamond necklace of fabulous price—was

she the innocent victim of a vulgar plot hatched in the brain of a dissolute woman and a discredited courtier, or was she a party to the conspiracy for the possession of the bauble? A populace inflamed with hate and crying for bread sealed its verdict in her blood and that of the fairest and the bravest of France.

Thrones have tottered and dynasties have crumbled into the dust of oblivion through causes relatively as insignificant as a pin-prick. Fate selects strange agencies in working out her designs, and nowhere is this more evident than in the marvelous stories told in the sixteen volumes of

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tends the boundaries of Rome to include all the known parts of the earth, and we are with him on the fatal ides of March. We see how the beauty of a woman—Cleopatra—wrecked the life of Antony, and turned aside the tide of Rome's destiny and therefore that of the world.

Noble and Ignoble Characters

We see in the stories told in these 16 volumes how the lusts of the flesh and the greedy craving for power, titles and gold have wrecked many a brilliant career when the objects of its ambition seemed just within its grasp. We watch the mysterious workings of the great Law of the Universe in its application to the lives of those characters who tried to override right by ruthless might; and with clarified vision we can readily foresee the final triumph of the side of justice and humanity in the great struggle now convulsing the civilized world.



Some Remarkable Characters

royal degenerate; a startling illustration of the influence of heredity on character.

PETER THE GREAT

Greatest of the Czars; the type of man most needed in

Greatest of the Czars, unRussia to-day.

MARY OUEEN OF SCOTS

A romantic figure whose affaires d'amour kept her subjects and half the courts of Europe in hot water.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Founder of the British Empire; the man who made a dream

CLEOPATRA
A royal Vampire; cursed with a beauty that was the undoing of herself and all with whom she came in contact,
HENRY IV

HENRY IV

No romance is so wild as the veritable history of his times, the period of the terrible religious wars of the 16th Century.

ALFRED THE GREAT

One of the noblest names in all history, whose figure looms through the mist of ten centuries at the very beginning of the orld-encircling history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

JULIUS C + SAR

Ruler, statement wareful in the control of the Anglo-Saxon race.

JULIUS C4:SAR

Ruler, statesman, warrior, jurist, writer, orator, wit—most
versatile of men; no career is so worthy of careful study,
or will be found of more intense and fascinating interest.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT
Second only to Cæsar as a colossal genius; one of the world's

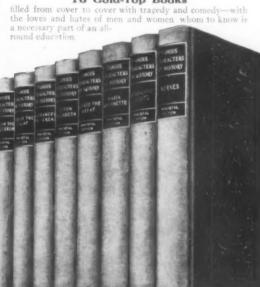
prodigies.

QUEEN ELIZABETH

The woman who made England "Mistress of the Seas," and in so doing saved the world from a Prussian military

Other Famous Characters whose intimate life stories are found in the 16 volumes are: Marie Antoinette, beautiful victim of the French Revolution; Hannibal, the great Carthagenian general; Josephine, divorced wife of Napoleon; Cyrus the Great, whose story reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights; Darius the Great, the Persian monarch of Old Testament fame; Xerxes, mightiest of the Eastern despots, hurled from the highest pinnacle of human grandeur into unparalleled disaster.

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